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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Sanford Conover Attempts to Break Jail.

Gens. Sherman and Harney Named for Indian Commissioners.

THE ITALIAN MEMENTO FROM TULLIUS'S TOMB.

The Registration in Loudon County, Va., Favors the Whites.

Progress of the Surratt Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1867.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The new fiscal year, which opened July first, shows highly favorable returns from the internal revenue. To the present date the receipts have been twenty-five and a half millions, and the receipts for some time to come are expected to average two-thirds of a million per day.

Attempt to Break Jail.

An attempt was made last night to break jail here by the more desperate prisoners. The notorious Sanford Conover was one of the parties caught in connection with another prisone while sawing the bars to the window of their cell. A small steel saw such as is used by jewellers, had been smuggled to one of the prisoners.

The Indian Commission.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received this morning a letter from General Sanborn, one of the Commissioners named in the recent act of Congress, announcing that he will be here in time to attend the first meeting of the Commissioners. It is reported that Generals Sherman and Harney will be appointed members of the Commision. The other military commander has not been named.

The Stone From Servius Tullius's Tomb.

The statement recently made the basis of Congressional inquiry that the stone from the tomb of Servius Tullius, sent from Rome to commemorate the virtue of Abraham Lincoln, had been thrown among rubbish in the White House cellar, is thus explained. The stone was received at the White House on the 22d of January last, and was subsequently placed in the care of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, by whose direction it was placed in a room in the Executive Mansion, under lock and key, where it remains to-day, and in perfect condition, awaiting the order of the Washington Monument Committee.

Virginia Registration.

The registration is now complete in London county, Virginia, opposite Washington, and sums up whites 3,297; colored 993. There were about 5,500 colored people in that county in 1860, of whom about 500 left during the war. Their registration is therefore supposed to be full. There were about 6,000 whites, and this would make their voting population equal to 3,900, of which not exceeding 200 are disfranchised, and it would seem that about 200 qualified voters have failed to register.

The Boardman Scandal.

Secretary Wolles, of the Navy, and the Hawaiian Minister, were engaged this morning some time in private interview upon business of an important character, the purport of which has not transpired.

The Surratt Trial

Developed but little news to-day, the prosecution succeeding in establishing evidence that there was a connection of railroad trains through from Elmira, N. Y., to Washington on the day preceding the assassination. The character of the witness named Dr. Bissell, who had sworn to seeing Surratt in Elmira, on April 14th, was badly damaged to-day, and besides it was proven that Bissell himself was not in Elmira on that day. At one time to-day it was agreed by counsel on both sides to close the case at once, but it subsequently appearing that the counsel for the defense included in this agreement that the jury would retire now, the prosecution objected, and evidence was again opened. The evidence will probably close to-morrow, but the argument, it is estimated, will last until Wednesday next. Surratt seems very cheerful and talks freely to those around him. When not thus engaged he reads the *National Intelligencer*.

Postal Affairs.

Since the 1st of July the proper officers of the Postoffice Department have been engaged in recognizing and paying off all claims of railroads and steamboat companies throughout the Union for services rendered the Government by mail contracts and otherwise; also in settling the accounts of many individuals, and especially those from the Southern States, who have performed services for the Government. The new postal service, which commenced on the first inst., under regular letting, is being performed with remarkable promptitude and efficiency. Acting Postmaster General Skinner has issued orders for the re-establishment of a considerable number of postoffices in the South.

Reception of the National B. B. Club.

A meeting of the base ball players of the District has been held for the purpose of making arrangements to give the Nationals a proper reception upon their return from their triumphant tour through the west.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1867.

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

So much of the new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain as relates to international newspapers, books and printed matter of all kinds, will go into effect October 1st next, but the reduced charge on international letters and letters sent in open mails to Great Britain for countries beyond will not go into effect until the first of January.

IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

The United States Consul at Havana has notified the Department of State that a cargo of Coolies may be shortly expected in New Orleans, in violation of the act of Congress of February 19th, 1862, and the immigrant act of July 4th, 1864. He has reason to suspect an extensive scheme is on foot for the introduction of Coolie labor in the South. Instructions are in preparation at the Attorney General's office for action of District Attorneys, should proofs of violation of these laws appear.

LOUISIANA.

A Passenger Train Thrown from a Bridge ---One Man Killed and Several Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Yesterday morning a passenger train on the Jackson Railroad ran off the bridge near Terry, Mississippi, by parties removing frogs connecting the rails. The locomotive, tender, mail and baggage cars were thrown from the track, falling thirty feet. The passenger cars remained on the bridge. The fireman was killed and the engineer and brakeman badly injured. The train was detained several hours. A reward of $1,000 in gold is offered for the arrest of the miscreants who removed the frogs. A similar attempt was made three weeks ago at Crystal Springs, a few miles above, but failed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Union Republican Convention at Columbia---An Incident.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.—The Union Republican Convention met to-day. About sixty delegates were present, representing sixteen districts. A committee on credentials was appointed, and several addresses made. This evening the gas was turned off, leaving all in darkness, causing much excitement. A guard was asked for from Gen. Burton, and obtained, for the protection of the Convention.

ALABAMA.

Result of Registration---Blacks Largely in the Majority.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 24.—Partial official returns from forty-nine counties shows 28,000 whites in round numbers registered, and 49,000 blacks. The blacks will exceed the whites at least twenty-five or thirty thousand in the State; twenty good counties through the blacks have majorities will count over half the members of the State Convention.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1867. NO. 273.

MEXICO.

MARQUEZ AND O'HARAN AT LIBERTY.

Arrests Made in the British Minister's House.

Otero and Other Officers Executed.

The Empress Carlotta---Napoleon's Position.

NEW YORK, July 25. The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that the latest dates from the Mexican capital state that Marquez, O'Haran and other prominent chiefs were at large. Gens. Andrada, T'Locuza, Larez and others were found secreted in the English Minister's house, and were arrested on the ground that foreign powers did not recognize the Liberal Government, and, therefore, no consideration was due the Minister.

The northern army has left the capital for the interior. Corona recently passed through Queretaro with seven thousand men, *en route* for the "Sierra de Anca," to oppose Dazada.

Gen. Diaz recently obtained from eight commercial houses two hundred thousand dollars, without interest, to pay his army. Prominent army officers are offering their resignations every day, but none are accepted.

Otero, Castillo and ten more Generals, according to private accounts, were recently shot at Queretaro. The publication of the fact was prohibited by the authorities.

Canales proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas, and levied contributions off Victoria, San Fernand and other places. The people are much excited, and call upon the Government for protection. Assistance has been promised, and three thousand troops have left Queretaro to relieve the garrison at Matamoras.

Treatment of Carlotta's Health.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 15.]

We receive afflicting news from Miramar. The Empress Carlotta, separated about a year from her husband, deprived during more than three months of all direct intelligence, and after having become a prey since the departure of the French troops to the keenest emotions and most poignant anxieties, has just fallen into a moral prostration of the most alarming character. Her Majesty no longer seeks to have any consciousness of what is passing around her, and remains plunged in a gloomy reverie, from which Dr. Ilick has not for a moment been able to rouse her, not even when he announced the cruel event which wounds her so cruelly in her dearest affections. The complete indifference with which the unfortunate Princess received that redoubtable blow but too well justifies the fear that science will now be powerless to save that fine intellect.

As Dr. Ilick had from the first been the medical responsible for the cure of the Empress, Maximilian I, who had placed all his confidence in him, left him absolute master of the treatment to be followed. He has not hesitated to call the Austrian family nor the Court of Brussels venture to interfere in a matter so delicate. At the present time the Emperor of Mexico having fallen under the murderous hands of the Ouarins, the rights of the two families will naturally be substituted for the authority of the husband. With that object the Queen of the Belgians has left Brussels to be present at the funeral ceremonies, and thence her Majesty will proceed to Miramar. The medical men are of opinion that a final experiment ought to be made by transporting the Empress Carlotta into the midst of her youthful reminiscences in the Palace of Laeken. That step will, in fact, be adopted as soon as an assurance can be entertained that this long journey can be accomplished without aggravating the state of the sick invalid.

Austrian Relations with France.

[From the Neue Fremdenblat of Vienna, July 9.]

The journey of their Majesties to Paris can only be postponed by the catastrophe that has occurred in Mexico. The Emperor and Empress will not be disposed to take part in any festivities, but, for all that, the expedition is not abandoned. We learn, on the contrary, that it is certain. Indeed, it attaches to it a political importance of too great a scope to admit of a renunciation of the project. By the very reason of the deplorable event in Mexico the relations between Austria and France can only become more intimate. Are not the mere presence of the burning questions raised in Europe by the violent and unjust system of Count Bismark, and by the vast projects of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, their constitute the last guaranty for the peace of Europe.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Thirty-Ninth Day's Proceedings.

Defense Propose to Close the Case Without Argument.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1867.

Prof. Harkness corrected his testimony about the moon rising on the night of the assassination; it rose about ten.

Joseph M. Dubarry was recalled, and testified from the records as to the running of trains on the Northern Central road on the 14th of April, 1865; never saw prisoner before the trial; have no recollection of his having been on the train going South from Elmira, April 15.

George S. Koontz was recalled and gave evidence as to the movements of trains between Baltimore and Washington on April 14.

Further testimony was given as to the character of Dr. Bissel, McMillian and St. Marie.

Some telegraph operators testified there was telegraphic communication between Washington and Elmira on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of April, 1865.

Evidence was given as to the running of trains between New York and Washington. The defence objected to it as not in point.

A long argument ensued, during which the prosecution stated that they expected to prove by a woman who would be here on the next train that Surratt was in New York, April 15th, 1865.

Defence again offered to close the case without argument, but the prosecution declined.

The Court stated that it would decide upon the point just argued to-morrow.

Some further evidence as to the reputation of John Lee was given, and the Court adjourned.

VIRGINIA.

Reply of the Hustings Court to General Schofield,

RICHMOND, July 25.—The reply of the Justices of the Hustings Court to Gen. Schofield's communication will be made public to-morrow. The court justifies its decisions named by him on the ground of justice, and utterly deny that the parties being born at the North or South had anything to do with it. With reference to fining Hatz only one cent for assaulting the teacher of the Freedmen's school, who had whipped his brother, they say the time never was that a Virginia court would imprison any man for an assault upon another man, when that man had beaten a child, even though the child was of no kith or kin, much less when that child was a son or daughter, brother or sister of the party committing the assault.

With reference to court having advised a *nolle prosqui* in a case where counsel of the parties had said the courts were intended only to try contestants, the magistrates disclaim responsibility for what counsel say, and deny that its judgment was at all influenced by the remark in question.

The communication with of the city and Hustings Court also sent letters sustaining the facts cited by the magistrates.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25.—George Martin, an employee of the steamship Niagara, was murdered in Norfolk last night by George Smith, charged with improper conduct towards the latter's wife.

RICHMOND, July 25.—J. M. Botts, and about fifty delegates to the Convention, have arrived here.

Very heavy rains have fallen this evening. The colored people are holding a public meeting to-night.

TEXAS.

The Crop Prospects---War Material at San Antonio.

GALVESTON, July 24.—Leading cotton factors agree that the grass worms, which precede the cotton destroying worms fifteen days, have appeared. The freedmen have not worked well on some plantations. The crops are most in danger from the worm. Accounts all agree that the crop will be at least equal to that of last year. It is now estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 bales.

A large amount of war material has accumulated at San Antonio, destined for the State of Chihuahua. Rafael Aldreth, the owner, alleges that the Mexican Government intends to distribute it among the citizens for defense against the Indians. In spite of these statements, it is suspected that the war material is intended for filibustering purposes.

Galveston is now quite healthy.

Newspaper Change.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25.—The *Daily Dispatch* has been sold to a company of Northern men, and will be conducted after August 1st under Republican auspices.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Debate in the French Chambers.

The Government Sharply Criticized.

The subject of Mexico and the French relations with that country for the past year, was brought before the French Legislative Chambers in a debate on the Budget. The most striking feature of the debate on the opposition side, as it may be called, is the extreme plainness with which the two principal speakers, M. Thiers and M. Jules Favre, expressed their opinions on the government. Thiers's speeches, as historical reviews of the events, are highly interesting and, so far as we can see, correct and fair statements. The planning and purpose of the expedition to Mexico and all the subsequent transactions are detailed. The connection of England with it had the same ostensible design as that of France, namely, the collection of claims due to her subjects by citizens of Mexico. When the project was found to be connected, in the designs of France, with invasion and political movements in Mexico, the British government withdrew from it. That government was urged, but refused to have anything to do with measures connected with change of rulers or forms in Mexico. Its cooperation was pledged only to naval and military operations on the coast for the purpose of enforcing payment of claims.

We have not space for the whole of these speeches, nor, indeed, for any long extracts. M. Thiers expresses the design of his speech in the following sentence:

"Now, for those who, like me, have come here without passion [slight movement], without party feeling, without ambition of any sort, without any other desire than that of bringing back France, little by little—above all things without revolution—to free institutions, and to obtain for these free institutions the best possible administration of public affairs, for us, gentlemen, it is impossible to leave this Mexican business, so grave, so sorrowful, and of such great consequence, to sink into the gulf of the past without having thrown upon it the light that will vivify the teachings they contain. [Approbation from the left benches.] A sensible man who has succeeded in cheating himself—for to cheat one's self is, as some one has said, the lot of humanity—ought he to seek to forget this fault? Ought he, in a certain sort, to fly from himself? No, gentlemen; he ought to regard his error with reflection, and to seek out its causes, that he may not fall into it again. Now, although this important matter has been often brought before the Chamber, we have never looked it in the face with a spirit that would enable us to discover the truth."

With the details of the expedition to Mexico, specified by M. Thiers, American readers are generally familiar. The sensation produced in the Chambers, by the rehearsal of them, may be judged of by the following extract. After referring to the wishes of the United States, and arrangements made for evacuating Mexico, M. Thiers proceeds, and concludes his speech:

Then it was that the voyage of the Empress was resolved on, and while the *Moniteur*, which the Minister of State recommended us to read, said that everything was going well, that Mexico and that the Empress Charlotte had not left that country, the telegraph announced her arrival at Saint Nazaire. [Various exclamations.] She was received with all the attention due to her rank, but at the moment when the fêtes were given here! Could the Emperor tell her that he would resist the United States; that he would apply to the Chamber for fresh resources? No, he could not. The Empress left Mexico, and went to Rome. I stop here. Let us hope there is recompense above for souls who have suffered much on earth. (Great movement.) Then the Empress received the visits of the sons of the youthful reminiscences in the Palace of Laeken. That step will, in fact, be adopted as soon as an assurance can be entertained that this long journey can be accomplished without aggravating the state of the sick invalid.

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M. Thiers—Oh! Mr. President, I myself consider the situation too grave, the occasion too solemn, not to attend, not only to moral, but to political propriety. [Applause.] Many of my honorable colleagues have told me that we are progressing towards this form of monarchy. So be it. I recognize that we are marching towards it; but let us not stop on the road, for we might encounter there the Mexican expedition and the events of Germany. [Various movements.] I have only touched upon those sad affairs in hopes of accelerating the result we are permitted to aspire to: progress in our institutions. (Great applause on some benches.)

The speech of M. Favre, on the same side and in the same vein, was decidedly inflammatory, and produced excitement amounting to disorder in the Chamber. Having expressed the belief that the Government had not maintained truthfulness and candor, with the Legislature, in the Mexican affairs, and having been called to order by the President, who required him to correct his language, he proceeds, which leads to the following, that may be called a

scene:

M. Jules Favre—I cannot express my thought in any other terms. I am convinced that the Chamber has been purposely deceived, and I have a right to say so. [Interruption.]

M. Rouilleaux Dugage—And there has been a mistake it was not a sinful one.

M. Jules Favre—Maximilian has sealed his foolhardy enterprise with its blood. For all of us he is now a victim whose memory is to be held sacred. [Applause.] So long, back as December, 1865, the French Government considered Maximilian's position to be untenable, and I, therefore, charge it—entertaining as it did that conviction—with having taken none of the precautions which prudence dictated, and with having deceived that Prince from leaving Mexico. [Loud denial.] We are all unanimous in our feeling respecting the sanguinary events of which that country has been the theater. In the French Government has been wanting in wisdom and in calmness by publishing in an official journal words which may produce a deplorable effect on the other side of the Atlantic. [Approval from the left.]

M. Rouher—I ask for a formal expression to the general sentiment of Europe.

M. Jules Favre—And when I appeals to the Diplomatist I reply that the fate of the humblest child of France who dies on a foreign soil is dear to the performance of his duty is more worthy of sympathy than that of a Prince who perishes in the defense of his throne. [Cries of "Order, order."]

The President—M. Jules Favre protests, not only against the sentiments of the Chamber, but that of the country and all Europe. [Loud cries of approval.] If he persists in the expression of such opinions I shall be obliged to call him to order.

M. Eugene Pelletan—Westeern a Frenchman more than we do an Austrian archduke.

The Duke de Marmier—Let there be no distinction between victims.

M. Jules Favre—It is because I repel all distinction that I pronounced the words which have excited the Chamber. No reasons of political necessity can justify the conduct of the government during the latter period of the expedition. Maximilian went on the faith of our promises with our army, and he ought to have been supported by it. Yes, I have experienced a feeling of profound affliction that this unhappy Prince was not brought back to Europe with our troops, so that France might have been sheltered from the blood that has been spilt and which will fall upon her head. [Loud exclamations and cries of "order, order!" Applause from some benches.]

The President—The latter words of the honorable member may well fall upon his own head, in the eyes of the whole country. [Sensation, loud applause.]

M. Jules Favre—No person in this Chamber, not even our honorable President, whom I respect, is entitled to hold such language to me—to me, who am one of that majority which, when it was in power, overthrew the scaffold for political crimes, which you have again set up. [Loud expressions of dissent.] I have always protested from this place in favor of the inviolability of human life, and if you had taken these protestations into consideration, perhaps we should not be now deploring the calamity that has occurred. [Great agitation.]

THE OIL REGIONS.

THE GOLD SHAFT ON DUNKARD CREEK.

Oil Matters in Greene County.

Late and Important Strikes in Venango County.

The Advance in Price of Oil Stimulating Production.

GREENE COUNTY MINERALS.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 12, 1867.

With permission I will intrude upon your columns to a small extent, for the purpose of informing the many readers of your valuable paper concerning the doings that are going on in the Dunkard gold and oil regions, in this county. A few days since, whilst here on business, and having a few leisure hours, I concluded with some others to spend the day in visiting the gold shaft and oil diggings on Dunkard. We first found the gold shaft some four miles from this point. The work was progressing finely. The shaft is some one hundred and sixty feet in depth. The superintendent (his name I do not recollect), informed us that they had at the cevings and surplus water removed, and were ready to proceed with the work. They had some twelve hands in their employ, and would push the work forward with due diligence. They design sinking the shaft six hundred feet, if the precious ore is not found in paying quantities at a less depth, but appear sanguine that they will reach a rich vein of the ore at some three hundred feet from the surface. They all appear to understand their business, and feel confident of a successful result.

Having our curiosity satisfied, we left for the oil diggings on the Maple farm, and first visited the old Willey well, the first well bored on Dunkard, and was owned by the old pioneer Willey himself. The well is nothing but a hole, and will be ready to raise steam in a short time, to commence pumping. He appeared in fine spirits, thinking he would be successful in throwing oil in a short time in days of yore. We concluded he was all right in his anticipations from the amount of barrels of oil he had on hand.

We next visited the twin wells, under the superintendence of Mr. Mosier, who is performed as he was not running on wells to their full capacity, as the low price of oil would not allow a double force of hands. We did not learn the amount they were producing, but we found before leaving that the Mr. Fain, his hospitable better-half did not fail to show the capacity of their bountiful larder, composed of viands and other eatables, such as wayfaring men do so much relish on such occasions. After refreshing the inner man, we put on fresh courage to see more of the oil doings, and next visited the wells of the Wise Oil Company, on the Rose Farm. This company have four wells under the superintendency of Captain Hill and C. Lindley. Theem pioneers had refitted the works at what is known as Rose No. 3, and had been pumping some days, and were throwing about ten bbls. of oil. They informed us that they would have this well reach its former capacity in its palmy days, which was from twenty to forty barrels per day. This well is doing forty barrels per day and increasing. This is one of our best wells.

A new well is to be put down on the Reynolds Farm.

No. 181, Morey Farm, was struck a day or two since. It is now pumping twenty barrels per day and increasing, and bids fair to rank among our best wells. No. 174, McKinney Farm, new strike, is doing seventy-five barrels per day.

MISCELLANEOUS OIL ITEMS.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The production of the Hyde & Egbert and McCray Farms is now 180 barrels per day.

The Ocean Oil Company's well on Lease No. 26 of the Stevenson Farm, is now doing about 100 barrels.

A new well has been started on the lease known as the McCray Lease No. 1, on the McCray Farm. The working interest is controlled by Dr. Egbert and M. H. Pain.

A new well is being put down on the Reinchoff Farm by Mr. J. L. Russell. It is situated between Western Run and the McLaughlin wells.

The Garland, Warren county, correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says that the Atlas Petroleum Company struck a fifty barrel well on their land, near town, on the 16th. Six wells are to be put down at once in the vicinity.

The flowing well on the Wood Farm, which was struck about three weeks since, is now producing from seventy-five to two hundred barrels per day. This is undoubtedly the largest well on the creek.

A new well was struck on Saturday last on Bermingham Hill, on the lease adjoining Lease No. 11. The production is now about fifty barrels per day. The working interest is principally owned by Mr. Joseph Overy.

The well on Lease No. 280 of the McClintock Farm is now producing about sixty barrels per day, and it is considered the largest well on the Farm. The working interest is owned by Mr. Pain.

The well owned by Mr. S. P. Boyer, on Lease No. 7 of the Dean Refinery Lease, of the Bennehoff Farm, Pioneer Run, is now producing about twenty-five barrels per day. The water, which comes from the third sand rock, is not exhausted.

A new well was struck on Lease No. 20, of the Stevenson Farm, last week, and it is now producing about twenty-five barrels per day and improving. The working interest is mostly owned by Messrs. Patterson and Dickey, of Petroleum Center.

A new well was struck a few days since on Lease No. 27, known as the Baltic lease of the Stevenson Farm. It is producing about twenty-five barrels of oil with considerable water. It is supposed that the seed bag is not tight. This is the fourth well that has been put down on this lease.

On Monday last, as the tubing was being withdrawn from the Coquette well, on the Hyde & Egbert Farm, the tacking broke, precipitating about one hundred and fifty feet of tubing, a cable and a chain into the well. These articles fell to the bottom of the well, and it is feared that all attempts to fish them out will prove fruitless. Before the accident occurred the well was producing about fifteen barrels per day.

In April last the well No. 5 on the Mount Vernon lease of upper McElheny farm, was reamed out from 4½ to 6 inches and put through the third sand rock. About the 1st of May pumping was recommenced, until quite recently it produced but little oil. About three weeks since the production began to increase and is now producing an average of sixty barrels per day. This well has been producing for about three years, and at one time it was the intention of its owners to abandon it. The success of this experiment has drawn the attention of operators to this method of reviving old wells, and as the cost is comparatively light it is probable that it will be generally adopted. The well No. 4 on the Mount Vernon Lease is also being reamed out.

THE LATE ADVANCE IN PETROLEUM.

The Oil City *Petrolian* says: While we feel assured that the present rise is, or will be permanent in its main features, and that enhanced prices will rule for the remainder of the season, many well informed dealers are disposed to take issue with us. It is claimed by them, that the rise is wholly speculative in all its bearings, and that after the July contracts are filled, prices will again recede, also that there is a sufficient amount of oil on hand to fill all existing contracts. The almost unprecedented rise in the price of the article, and the great anxiety to contract for all the oil that can be obtained for the next eighteen months, has a strong tendency to contradict this theory. An apparent scarcity also exists in consequence of the present state of affairs is owing to the operations of a powerful "ring" composed of the leading oil firms of Pittsburgh, organized some time since. It is stated that this "ring" has also secured the services of the oil men best calculated to control the present market, but that they have also bought largely for 1867-68 delivery. The organization is said to have a capital of four or five millions of dollars. This amount is surely enough to form a highly respectable "corner." While the "ring" have made no public announcement of their intentions, it has been discovered by our contemporaries of Pittsburgh, that their policy until prices reach 15 cents for crude and 40 cents for refined, and then let go, and make preparations for a similar performance first of August. In the meantime, the market will be kept active, and continue during the entire season, with such variations of programme as may be rendered necessary by circumstances.

The "ring" will succeed in raising the price of crude to fifteen cents during July, they can send it higher in August, and still higher for each of the succeeding months. We hope the rumor is correct, and extend to them our hearty wishes for success, and congratulate our best friends, the producers of Venango county. The formation of this "ring" will lead to similar combinations in all the principal markets, and in no where will the benefit be more keenly felt than in the country. It says be benefitted materially. In the changes of prices the producer and refiner are the parties directly affected. The only effects a rise in prices causes is to check the demand, and the employment of a greater amount of capital to handle the same amount of oil, while owing to the present facilities for rapid transportation, and the tariff of rates adopted by the railroads, the profits allowed refiners are usually greater than when oil is low, and a much less amount of capital required.

The rise in prices will materially aid the producer in the development. Prices for the past year have been too low to justify but a very limited amount of development, and owing now to the high rates for crude, no doubt whether the present production can be much longer maintained. The short life of producing wells, and the rapid decrease of production from numerous causes, renders the necessity of a large amount of development, requiring a heavy cash capital, constantly in operation. The good time so long looked for is coming, and our old region will have its share of the joyous advent. The success of the investments so far fried, of using petroleum as fuel upon marine steamers and upon locomotives, will be perfected by the beginning of another season. The demand will then be such as to call for petroleum that can possibly be produced. Fluctuations will occur, but the future of petroleum is indeed brilliant, and we predict a state of affairs for this old region that will comprise as favorably with that of any preceding period.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Mary Crawford, employed in the Newburg, N. Y., cotton mills, was crushed to death Wednesday by being caught in the machinery.

A Portland, Me., dispatch of yesterday says: Rev. R. G. Chase and wife, Miss Harpie, Miss Tasswell and J. Harmon, all of Philadelphia; S. F. Clark and wife, of Farmingham, Massachusetts, and Captain C. Rondout, of Connecticut, were capsized in a boat and drowned in the harbor off Mount Desert Island yesterday.

One hundred and fifty thousand emigrants have arrived in New York since the first of January.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, goes to Europe next week to attend the Lambeth Episcopal Convention. He has issued his farewell address.

A New Orleans special announces the abandonment of the Mexican filibustering schemes which have agitated the Gulf coast since the death of Maximilian.

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison county, Mo., one lode being five and six hundred feet wide. Several smelteries have been found. Surface ore yields from 3 to 15 per cent. These are the largest deposits known in the world.

A communication from the citizens of Memphis has been received by the Secretary of State, Fletcher, calling attention to the incendiary article of the rebel General Albert Pike, on the arming of citizens on election day, and asking if he has not violated parole according to Gen. Grant's letter to Gen. Pillow.

Advices from Hayti state that a general amnesty has been granted to all political offenders except Geffrard and his wife. Soulouque had been again invited to return, and preparations were being made for his reception. Salnave having the highest public confidence, found no difficulty in getting all the money he wanted. General Salmon had been appointed Minister to the Courts of London, Paris and Madrid. The yellow fever has disappeared from Kingston, Jamaica.

Another deputation from Tennessee has been in Washington urging the President to send Federal troops to that State, to insure order at the polls on the 1st of August. They represent that thirty United States soldiers, stationed at the polls in each county, will secure order and a fair election. The President replies that he has left that matter entirely in the control of General Thomas, and the petition must be submitted to him, and that no doubt the General would have sufficient force present to protect voters and prevent fraud, should the civil authorities of the State fail to do so.

Mrs. Mary Knickerbocker, wife of Surgeon B. Knickerbocker, U. S. A., died the 15th inst. on board the steamer T. L. Metcalf, sixteen miles below Yankton, Dakotah Territory. The remains are *en route* to Philadelphia, Pa.

The committee of investigation appointed by General Grant to inquire into the flogging of citizen Hendricks, says an Omaha dispatch, have about finished their work. Several prominent citizens have been called to give in their testimony, and the general impression is among the officers of the post that both Col. Dodge and Lieut. Lantz will be cashiered.

An Omaha dispatch says: One hundred Gentiles have arrived in Julesburg, disgusted with Brigham Young. They intend to settle in Omaha. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* was unanimously elected their captain. The party also brought with them 5,000 ounces of gold sent from one assay office in Helena, in four days, by miners and merchants, to be run into bars of ten thousand dollars each at the mint.

Mr. James C. Slatter, of Linn county, Mo., has been arrested and is now on trial at Linneus on the charge of having killed his wife with poison. The *Missourian* does not give the testimony, but cautions its readers against forming opinions on the stories circulating in reference to the case.

Large numbers of Mormons are reported to have, during the past year, returned to Jackson county, Mo., whence they were driven years ago, and have settled particularly in Independence, where the corner stone of their old temple was laid. The Kansas City *Advertiser*, however, declares that probably not a dozen Mormon families have settled in that county during the year.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

SILVER PALACE EXCURSION.

A Delightful Trip Over the Great Through Route.

Return of the Excursionists and Incidents by the Way.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, July 25, 1867.

A breakfast to the excursionists at the Tremont House, dinner in the afternoon and a hop in the evening at the Sherman House, and visits to the principal objects of interest during the day, comprehend chiefly the main features of the visit to Chicago, and long will it be remembered. We started on the return trip at eight o'clock this morning. Favoring showers have laid the dust and carpeted the track. The air was delightfully cool, and we set out in the best of spirits, which increased as we sped along, some times at a rate little less than a mile a minute. Parties of ladies took passage on the locomotive, an engine of great power and elegance, and were exhilerated with that rare novelty. At Fort Wayne, a dinner, bountiful and superb, awaited us. Speeches and songs ruled the hour. After justice had been done to the entertainment, "the only great through route and its managers," being the toast at all the tables. Resuming the trip our run to this point was quick and pleasant. We expect to reach Pittsburgh at four in the morning. B.

TENNESSEE.

DREADFUL RIOT AT ROGERSVILLE.

Two Men Killed---A Large Number Wounded.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A dreadful riot is reported to have occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. A large crowd had assembled on the public square, near the Court House, to hear Mr. Etheridge, conservative candidate for Governor, speak. Many, both conservatives and radicals, were armed with guns and pistols. After Etheridge had spoken an hour, he was interrupted by Tom King, a leading Radical, who pronounced a statement he made a "d—d lie." Etheridge retorted bitterly, when some one shot at him. Numerous other shots followed in quick succession, and a general broke, the Conservatives in one direction and the Radicals in the opposite, shooting at each other. Finally halting, they fired volley after volley at each other for about twenty minutes. Conservative and a colored man were killed, seven mortally wounded and about thirty slightly. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remain.

Etheridge was not hurt. He left for Sneedsville after the fight was over.

A negro is reported killed at Knoxville yesterday. He shouted for Brownlow at a conservative meeting, when he was shot. The prompt action of the police prevented a riot.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1867.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP YOUNG.

Bishop Young, of Florida, was consecrated in Trinity Church to-day, in the presence of six bishops and fifty other clergymen. Bishop Wainer, of Louisiana, delivered the sermon.

ARREST.

Doctor W. Shine, of Greenwich street, has been arrested, charged with complicity in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, he having attempted to convert two of the stolen bonds. The prisoner alleges his innocence. He says he took them from one Jack Tierney, in payment for services.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

In some remarks by Jules Favre, in the French Parliament on the 11th inst., he said France had thrown Mexico into the arms of the United States; and that the result of the expedition will have been to aggrandize, beyond measure, the power already overgrown

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

Two names are destined to excite compunction, if not horror, in two hearts, till they shall cease to beat—the name of MAXIMILIAN to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and Andersonville to JEFFERSON DAVIS. A spectral host of fourteen thousand men will muster before the affrighted imagination of DAVIS whenever the name of *Andersonville* is mentioned in his hearing.

THE overcrowding of ships with emigrants is attracting again the notice of the press in the seaport cities on the Atlantic coast. Sickness and death, occurring in consequence of crowding together masses of people between the decks, have occasioned both humanity and fear to raise a voice against the practice. The same remonstrance, for the same cause, might properly be uttered against the crowding of houses and streets in the cities. The high rate of mortality in some localities of New York, compared with others, is sufficient to shock and alarm the whole community connected with them.

MUSIC and politics—serenades and speeches—have grown to a close fellowship with each other, under some sort of a conjunction of APOLLO with MERCURY. Unless the speech is a good and pleasant one, we would advise a reversal of the order, after the manner of taking unpalatable potions—first the bitter and then the sweet. Or better still, give the musicians a *carte blanche* for the occasion, and let the speech be indefinitely postponed. Had the latter method been adopted, with reference to an itinerating company of politicians from the capital, in the autumn of last year, the whole country, as well as the Southern section of it, would have been in a far more harmonious and happy condition than they are.

THE Mexican filibustering schemes are likely to be nine-day wonders. The great European nations, France and Austria, do not appear anxious to become their auxiliaries or to empty their treasury boxes at their feet, and American capitalists do not produce the sinews of war for their use. And as the chances for fingering the cash grow slim, the incandescent ardor of the revengers cools off. The moral sense of the people of this country, as yet, sufficiently tempers their political feelings, to inspire them with respect for their own government and to leave to it the prerogative of conducting its international affairs according to its own wisdom. Filibustering expeditions, of the sort contemplated, are an insult to our own government, more than they are a danger to those of other countries.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The recent developments, made in New York State and city, of the perversion of public funds for the benefit of religious institutions, have evidently produced both astonishment and indignation among the people. The public treasury is replenished by the taxes imposed on the people as citizens, and the funds are designed for civil and not for religious uses. Yet it appears, by public statements, contradicted by no one, that large sums have been given away to religious societies and institutions, for their separate and independent use, no way connected with the administration of the public and civil affairs of the State or city.

The revelations made on this subject appear to have aroused, as they well might, the attention of the people, and the effect of it is seen in the memorials and petitions addressed by them in the Constitutional Convention now sitting in Albany. We notice the large number of such documents introduced in a single session, as reported in the proceedings of the most recent date. Half of the memorials from the people were on this subject, the only other interest engaging the popular mind being that of the liquor traffic. Eight or ten appeals are made to the Convention in a single session, for a Constitutional provision against a practice so antagonistic to the nature and interest of our Government.

With our views of the proper relations to be maintained between church and state, we cannot but feel gratified that the discovery of this abuse of trust by civil authorities has been made, and made so opportunely in one State as to secure, which it doubtless will, constitutional provision against its possible recurrence in future. It makes no essential difference, on what denomination or sect such largess is bestowed, and it makes no difference, though it should be bestowed upon several different sects. It is equally at variance with right and with the nature of our government. The funds raised by general taxation for civil purposes, are not properly used when given to churches for the maintenance of institutions peculiar to themselves, designed for their denominational benefit as distinct from other denominations and from the general community, and exclusive of any supervision or control by civil authorities. The relation, between a church and a state, constituted by this golden tie, is not creditable or advantageous to either, as it implies some exercise of the elective suffrage either as purchase price or as a grateful return, and so involves a loss of independence and honesty to both parties in the transaction. The bribing of legislative or other functionaries by votes, is as fair a subject of scrutiny and condemnation, as bribery by money, and is probably carried on quite as extensively.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution, as a catch word, has not lost its power or prevalence. It has not been more vociferously shouted in the "ear of the groundlings" since 1860, than it now is by the Democratic press, and the echo comes in undiminished reverberations from the portion of the Southern press that represents the unreconstructed and disfranchised champions of the rebellion.

The Constitution, as the organic law of the United States, was never more honored in the hearty sentiments, or in the loyal action of the Republican party, than it is at the present hour. A brief review of the past will demonstrate which is sincere, and also which is right, on the question of the Constitution.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the head and representative of the Democratic party in 1860, saw nothing in the Constitution to warrant him, although at the time its official and sworn custodian, in interposing any use of the power that was entrusted to him for the very purpose, to prevent the overthrow of the Government by the conspirators who composed his Cabinet. So, out of pure, Democratic veneration for the Constitution, he allowed the army, the navy, the arsenals, the ship yards, the mints, and every thing else they could lay their guilty hands on, to be seized by the conspirators and turned against the United States—all out of sacred respect for the Constitution!

And, as long as it dared do so, the party faithfully indorsed and supported his policy, making "no coercion" their party cry, till by the honest and general shout of the people for the Constitution and the Union and their equally unanimous uprising for the maintenance of them, the treacherous abettors of rebellion were intimidated into decent silence. For a time afterwards their insolent plea for no coercion was only heard "faint as a chicken's cry that has the pip," from some of the more desperate or the more despicable of the crew that remained under the party flag instead of rallying for the Union.

The Democratic party, having been abandoned in disgust by the better part of its former adherents, had no better record during the progress of the war than at its outset. They embarrassed the Union Government in every way within their power; they misrepresented what they could not prevent; they tried to change the administration for one less effective in behalf of the Union and more accommodating to the enemy, at the most critical period of the contest; they inspired with new hopes by their political movements the enemy whose armies were moving toward our capital at the time, and who abruptly turned back when those hopes were disappointed; they resisted the legal means employed for replenishing our armies, and the financial measures for subsisting them. All this and more was done by those—a meager residuum of the old and respectable Democracy—who continued to bear the name and utter their hollow and unmeaning clamor about the Constitution.

It is the same thing still. The word has become a cant word, oftenest on the lips of those who have the least understanding of what the Constitution is, or of what it requires. On the other hand the Republican party has maintained the Constitution by maintaining the Union, and by obeying its high behests. In this glorious work they have been nobly aided by many who were Democrats, but never by the party so called, whose principles and sympathies have been in accord with those of the rebellion, and formally arrayed against the Union. It was so in the beginning of the war and that drove the true patriots from its ranks; it was so during the war and that raised the spirit of the people against it and reduced it to a forlorn minority in every State of the Union; and it is so now, as is evident from the identity of the views and feelings entertained by the dregs of the rebellion and the Democratic party of the present hour. Both are hoarse with shouting for the CONSTITUTION. They agree in their accusations of the loyal people as trampiers on the Constitution. And both, alas! are suffering a cruel political martyrdom for their love to the Constitution!

Fruitful Grape Vines.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

INDIANA, PA., July 24, 1867.

In the COMMERCIAL of July 23d, I find the following, viz:

"The Lancaster, O., *Gazette* says a correspondent reports a grape vine in that county with three hundred and eighty-seven large bunches of grapes on it."

Lancaster county, O., has done well; but, Indiana county, Pa., does better. I have an Isabella grape vine in my garden, with five hundred and fifty large bunches of grapes on it. Can Lancaster county beat this?

E. P. HILDEBRAND.

Alexander H. Stephens on Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln.

Swinton, the historian, has been visiting Alexander H. Stevens, and gives us some columns of interesting matter about him. We quote Stephens's opinions of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln:

"In speaking of Davis he remarked that there was great popular misapprehension in regard to his character. 'He was,' he said, 'not at all what the people suppose—not at all a firebrand, and though he was of course a State rights man, he could hardly be called a secessionist.'

"'Then he does not deserve to be counted with the conspirators—with the Cobbs and Yanceys and Wigfalls.'

"'Certainly not. He was opposed to secession, but did not have the courage to come out against it. His course was simply the result of timidity, of the desire to keep the inside track and step into the shoes of Calhoun.'

"Turn, among other points, Mr. Stephens mentioned that Davis was very averse to having Fort Sumter fired on, and only yielded after it was known that a fleet with reinforcements and supplies was off the harbor. 'That we regarded,' he went on to say, 'as a blunder, as the beginning of hostilities, and held, therefore, that it was not we that commenced the war.'

"'It was universally thought that the war would be a brief holiday affair. 'Most of the prominent politicians when we got through the work of the Convention, hastened to enter the army, fearing that if they did not get in quickly they would lose the opportunity of making some capital for the future.'

"'Mr. Davis,' he went on to say, observed to me, soon after we got established at Montgomery, that 'it would now be a question of brains who should win,' and the remark was so just that I thought there must be a great deal more that came from. But there was manifested from the start a wonderful lack of statesmanship, and even of mere ordinary good sense.'

"'I asked him if he had known Lincoln, and he said, 'Very well; we were often in Congress together, and Lincoln was one of the Seven Young Indians.' To my query who they were, he said they were seven members of Congress, consisting of Stephens, and Lincoln, together with Toombs, of Georgia, Flournoy, Pendleton and Preston, of Virginia, and Cabell, of Florida, who, in 1847, banded together for the purpose of making General Taylor President, and who received the name of the 'Seven Young Indians' from their alertness and adroitness in political skirmish-work. 'Our people during the war,' said he, 'had a wonderfully erroneous notion of Lincoln's intellectual ability. To the minds that had very little idea of the nature of the Federal Government; but he was a wise man and knew the heart of the people well—a trait in which he resembled Andrew Jackson. He taught in Tables, Weights and Measures, and in Congress were mainly a string of anecdotes—an anecdote and then a point. He invented most of them; but they were generally extremely apt, and a full collection of them would be one of the most interesting of books.'"

Trinity Memorial Church at Warren, Pa.

Trinity Memorial Church at Warren, Pa., was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot on the 17th inst. The *Ledger* thinks it one of the finest structures, and neatest in internal finish of any in the country, considering the money expended, and says: "There are four memorial windows; the one large window in front is of exquisitely colored glass, and at the bottom bears this inscription: 'Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., L.L.D. He was a good man full of the Holy Ghost and of Faith. Consecrated September 23d, 1845. Died July 4th, 1865. Whoso thy name, O Lord, for all thy servants departed in this life in the true faith of Jesus, receiving Thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of thy Heavenly Kingdom.' Bishop Potter died in feeble health, started on shipboard for San Francisco, for his health; but his disease so progressed that he died in San Francisco harbor before landing. The window was presented by the Bishop's daughter. On the further end of the Church, and back of the pulpit, is another large and beautiful window, with this inscription: "Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D. He walked with God, and was not for God took him. Born August 25, 1788. Died August 3d, 1861." The middle windows of each side of the building are memorial windows, and of smaller size than those named. One of them read: "Col. Hugh W. McNeil, 1st Regt. Rifles, Bucktail Pennsylvania Volunteers. Killed at Antietam, September 16, 1862, aged 30 years." On this window there are several appropriate emblems, as indeed there are on all of them. The other window bears the words: "Col. Barna T. Chopin, 58th New York Volunteers. Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863." On the front pannel of the desk are the words in raised wood letters: "We Preach Christ Crucified."

To give something of an idea of the beauty of the windows we have named, to those who have not seen them, it may be said that the one in memoriam of Bishop Potter cost $300, in memoriam of Bishop Bowman, $175, and the others $75 each, beside transportation. Beauty of style and finish does not always follow expense, but in this instance it does.

A Startling Plot Discovered.

The Knoxville *Whig* publishes the following letter from Senator Wilson:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1867.

To Hon. W. G. Brownlow:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have just had a visit from a Mr. Roberts, who presented me letters of introduction from gentlemen in Government employ. He tells me that on his way here he stopped in Memphis, and while there had a conversation with a person named "Galloway," editor of a newspaper, who stated to him that there were 7,000 negroes registered, but that they did not intend to permit them to vote; that they would have 2,000 whites at the polls armed, who would take possession of the polls and drive the negroes away, or make a fight if they persisted in attempting to vote, and that he (Galloway) should take two Derringer pistols. We are all anxious for the success of the party, and though there may be no truth in the story, I thought it advisable to give it to you as I heard it, in order that you may be prepared for such an emergency, and be forearmed by being forewarned. Trusting that there may be no foundation for this story, and with my best wishes for your success, believe me, very truly yours. H. WILSON.

The Future of Wheat.

There is nothing of moment doing in the wheat market. New winter wheat is daily being received, to the extent of a few car loads, and these are sold to the city millers, who are running from hand to mouth. Spring wheat is very dull, and for present delivery we hear of transactions to but little beyond car load lots for immediate use. There is little or no speculation on the part of speculators to operate for future delivery, though some adventurous contracts for No. 2 spring were made to-day at $1 50 for August, and $1 50 for September, seller's option. The abundant crop we never better heard, notwithstanding the heavy drain that has been made upon the bins of an exhausted supply, there is confidence in the stability of present prices, and even prices approximating to them.—*Chicago Tribune of Wednesday.*

THE CONCRETE PAVEMENT.—This pavement is now being introduced in Chicago. It is constructed with a foundation of cobble-stones, tarred and covered with coarse gravel, and the surface is completed with fine gravel. This is soon made as hard and even as stone, and gives a pavement elastic, yet firm. Its construction is the work of only two or three days, after which it is as hard as a traveled and beaten road. Time has proved it to be very durable, and its many other excellencies have made it very popular. Some of its advantages are that it is always hard and dry, it does not crack with frost, nor is it affected by either heat or cold, and it always remains level and dry. It costs about the same as brick, yet does not break or yield, but presents as even and hard a surface as stone. For private walks in gardens, parks and yards it is very attractive, and seems the very thing long needed.

FROM KANSAS.

Grasshoppers—Politics—Suffrage Movement—Leavenworth—Population of City and State—Railroads, Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

RIDGEWOOD, KANSAS, July 20, 1867.

A few items from this part of the great wool growing west might not come amiss to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. The grasshopper scare which occupied so much of the attention of press and people has about died out. These pests did do no little damage near this city. Many farmers were completely eat out, but the damages have been somewhat repaired by a second planting. Many reports about the immense damages done by the grasshoppers, published in the eastern papers, are great falsehoods, sent out by parties, no doubt, to discourage emigration to this growing young State of Kansas. The crops are looking well. Corn and potatoes promise a large yield—better if anything than last season.

Politics are quiet, but promise to be quite active, as the county elections in November approach, besides the female suffrage and negro suffrage questions are to be submitted to the people at that time. The friends of both measures are influential and active, and claim that both measures will be carried by large majorities. There seems to be more opposition to the "women suffrage" clause than the negro, for the first seems more of an innovation in political and social circles. However, time will tell how these movements will affect society. Kansas may yet "lead the world" in the great social revolution of Nineteenth century.

Leavenworth is a prosperous young city of thirteen years growth; has six daily newspapers, all seemingly well supported, about twenty churches, and the Presbyterians expect to lay out some $30,000 on their new church edifice now being erected. The population of the city is about 25,000; county about 37,000; State 225,000. Kansas is surely moving on, and has five hundred miles of railroad nearly completed. RIPHOGENES.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The headquarters of the Union Republican State Central Committee will be at Harrisburg until otherwise ordered.

W. W. Ketchum is the most popular Republican spoken of as a candidate for Congress in the Luzerne district, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dennison.

A Republican State Convention is Wisconsin, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, is called to meet at Madison on the 4th of September next.

The St. Louis *Journal* is authority for the assertion that many of the leading Democrats in the country are pulling the political wires to place General McClellan once more in nomination for the Presidency.

There are now two Republican tickets in the field in California. John Bidwell, lately member of Congress, being at the head of the ticket chosen by the "long hairs," and Mr. Gorham heading that nominated by the "short hairs." Bidwell, who is an able and prominent man, has the support of three-fourth of the Republican papers in the State. At the last Presidential election in California, Mr. Lincoln's majority was nearly 20,000.

NEW JERSEY AND THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Republican State Convention of New Jersey, at Trenton, on Tuesday, adopted a lengthy address to the Republicans of the State on the subject of universal suffrage and the striking of the word "white" from the constitution. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That pledging ourselves for the eradication of the word "white" from the constitution of New Jersey by every legal and honorable means, also call upon Congress to take measures to indoctrinate or compel all the States of the Union to establish a just and uniform rule of suffrage, excluding all distinctions of class, and race and color, so that the citizens of each and every State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and the United States shall, in form, as it is in fact, hereafter guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government.

Resolved, That this doctrine of the absolute equality of all men before the law, of which impartial suffrage is the necessary corollary, is in strict accordance with that sublime declaration of the fathers of the Republic that "all men are created equal," which was and is the corner-stone of all our democratic institutions.

Resolved, That by our action this day, we intend heartily to indorse the votes of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, as the wise measure of partial suffrage to the people of the States lately in rebellion, and we declare that we are not only willing to impose upon others a fundamental principle from which we are not prepared to accept for ourselves.

GEN. GRANT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The largest meeting of the Republican General Committee of New York ever held in midsummer was that of Tuesday evening, at which Gen. Grant was unanimously nominated for President amid enthusiastic cheers. It was unanimously resolved at this meeting to organize Grant clubs in every Assembly District in the State. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The people, in various portion of the land, are looking, in the near future, for the initiation of their choice for the Chief Magistracy of the nation; and

WHEREAS, The popular leader, named by the voice of his countrymen, is the illustrious General who has carried the Republican flag in triumph to triples which the Republican Party seek to establish in the country; therefore

Resolved, That representing the working members of our party in the city and State of New York, we are determined that in the ranks of those who stood together for the country's good in the hour of the trial of rebellion, there shall be, if we can secure them, united counsel, thorough organization, energetic action, and with this patriotic object in view, and subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention, that important agency demands attention. When the military bills became law, there were in the South but fifteen Republican journals, two only of which were dailies. The speediest method of establishing a vigorous Republican press, without which no permanent success can be obtained, is to give the Republican party control of the State Organizations. This object can be permanently secured, provided its importance is appreciated and corresponding efforts are made. The present campaign offers a combination of this kind, and it has, however, assumed another shape. It is no longer the shock of armies, but the conflict of ideas. The thunder of guns no longer rends the air, but makes the earth tremble. The echoes of the battle cry of our best lives were given are still trembling in the balance. We contend for the principles for which we fought. We seek power, because we believe in our principles. They are such as not control unless money, the sinews of war in struggle, is used to aid those who work for this success. Shall we lose an empire from want of this material aid? Shall we, victorious in the field, be defeated at the ballot box? It is not possible. The needs of the hour with those who desire to see the entire South, lately cursed with slavery and blasted by revolution, ransoming "to the house of the Union" in the solid column of Republican States, are active work, ample means and unfaltering faith. Your committee have faith and can work efficiently. Means only are lacking to carry each one of the unreconstructed States in the elections provided for by Congress. If adequate funds are furnished, the party can be so organized as to ensure the electoral vote of each regenerated State for the Presidential standard-bearer of our great party. The loyal people of the South are very poor; they are with us in every desire for success, but they need assistance, both of money for political organization, and of knowledge for the best means of effecting it. Slavery crushed the white friends of freedom as well as oppressed its victims, and impoverished them as well as those who rebelled. Shall we let these again be sacrificed for want of means to send men to them or to enable them to help themselves? In the spirit of the foregoing resolution, we ask earnest and immediate work in obtaining funds. Pressing calls are constantly being made, to many of which we are wholly unable to respond. In view of the great objects for which we strive, we assure our friends that one hundred dollars now will accomplish far more than ten thousand dollars will twelve months later.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. Thomas J. Tuthill, Secretary of the Committee, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Independent Telegraph Company has been started at Chicago with $50,000 capital, and will build a line from the Wisconsin boundary along the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad to Chicago, and thence by the Chicago and Great Eastern road to the Indiana line and make connection with New York.

The latest horticultural device is that of removing the stones from fruits by a process of gradual reduction, by extracting the pith from shoots and grafting them on stalks and their own branches for successive seasons. It is said that the experiment has been perfectly successful with the Malaga grape.

A new trick in whisky is related by the Nashville *Dispatch*, which says that large quantities of Cincinnati whisky are being shipped to Robertson county, Kentucky, which is famed for its good whisky, and thence reshipped to all parts of the country. North and South, as fine, old prime Robertson county whisky. And it is eagerly sought for as the genuine article, and brings a good price.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* has a statement showing that more than half a million dollars have been invested in new buildings in that city since the first of January. The most notable items are: Bishop Lee's church, $25,000; St. Mary's Catholic church, $20,000; Fourteenth Street Methodist church, $9,000; new district school house, $50,000; Burtis Opera House, $80,000; Lowery's elevator, $45,000; Lindsay & Phelps's mill, $40,000; residence of Judge J. F. Dillon, $5,000; residence of Otto Klug, City Treasurer, $15,000, etc.

Another sign of reconstruction in Virginia is to be found in the fact that Virginia Springs are again open for the reception of visitors, for the first time since the war. There are about three hundred visitors at White Sulphur and the other springs in the same district, and still they come. Gen. Meagher is visible, in the subscription of $5,000,000 towards the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, by way of the James river and Kanawha valleys to the Ohio river.

The New York *Evening Gazette* says: The creditors of George A. Wicks & Co have been holding a series of meetings, discussing what is best to do with the concern, wind it up, or to let the present firm continue the business. Mr. Wicks is said to have eight hundred creditors, about four hundred of whom are in attendance upon the meetings. Mr. Wicks addressed his creditors not long since, when he advised them, so it is understood, to be easy with him, as he intended to make a large lot of money before the end. He offered them sixty cents on a dollar, and as his liabilities are four $1,000,000 above his assets, he having failed for something like $1,800,000, it is rumored that his creditors will be easy with him. It takes a smart man to do a business of $10,000,000 a year upon a capital of $1,000,000, and "Mr. Wicks" creditors are disposed to appreciate this fact.

A new magazine is to be commenced in New York in August, entitled *The Broadway*. The magazine will consist of eighty pages, illustrated by the best artists and foremost engravers. The prospectus states that "the composition of the literary staff will be eminently international, a graceful blending of right English oak and ash with the tough but pliant hickory, the graceful bird's-eye maple, and the fascinating butternut. We desire that the English green lane should lead the wide Western way, and Lake and Lake on the Rugh brooks, which, tinyas they are, run on forever, should empty themselves into the giant lakes of the American Continent."

A jailor at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, who had buried his wife in the early part of May, married again in three or four weeks afterward. This so shocked the moral sense of the community that a public meeting was called, and a procession formed and marched to his residence and took him out. After being marched out of his dooryard to the tune of the dead march, with lighted candles on each side of him, the procession formed, music in front, the latter consisting of old cans, horns, tin pans, and a large bell, carried on the shoulders of two of the party, which was toled continually, while the cries of milth and jollity ended to enliven the scene. After traversing the principal streets and thoroughly arousing every body in town, the jailor was not engaged in it, they proceeded to the final act; it now being the hour of midnight. After forming properly, the procession moved to the grave yard, where the joke was finished by his kneeling down at the grave and asking pardon of his late wife's spirit, after which the party proceeded to a saloon, and taking a drink at his expense, he was permitted to rejoin his new-made wife—this being the third marriage bonds he has entered into.

PERSONAL.

—A resolution has been adopted by the Chicago Councils calling upon the President to demand of Great Britain the immediate release of Stephen J. Meany.

—The following ladies and gentleman were at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, on Tuesday: J. Edgar Thompson, president of Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and wife, Miss Smith, Miss Foster, T. L. Jewett, wife and son, H. J. Jewett, A. Leslie, W. M. Sparkman, G. B. Roberts. The gentleman of this party are on business, connected with a through route from East to West, by the way of Cincinnati.

—Alexander H. Stephens was weighed a few days ago, and kicked the beam at ninety-four pounds avoirdupois. He was the light-weight champion of the Confederacy.

—Robert Henry Headerslt, "the drummer boy of the Rappahannock," now holds a position as conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad. His young wife, with whom he lately eloped from Poughkeepsie, is in Omaha, and has made quite a sensation in that city.

—Among the residents at Newport, this summer, are Bareda, the Peruvian Minister, Sidney Brooks, of Boston, said to be possessed of four millions; Charles J. Peterson, magazine editor at Philadelphia; George Francis Train, and the widow of Gen. Phil. Kearney.

—That enterprising American female in paintaloons, Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker, having been haw-hawed out of London, is now exciting the polite curiosity of Paris. "Dr." Walker was present at the Fourth of July banquet at the Grand Hotel, where she was wrapped up *a la* Kirby, in the American flag. She evidently wanted to make a speech, but would not be heard. She wears her medal voted her by Congress. The medal has procured the "doctor" admission into the medical circles in Paris.

—Ellas Stokes, a former slave of Brice Stokes, of Andrew county, Missouri, has sued a prominent and wealthy citizen of St. Joseph, Missouri, who, he says, kidnapped and sold him South at the decease of his master, notwithstanding he had been emancipated and willed considerable property. The suit is for $100,000.

—Robert Washington, a colored man of New Orleans, writes as follows to the New Orleans *Republican*: "I saw a day or two since a communication in the New Orleans *Times*, that spoke severely of idle men of color. I am a colored man, and what I want to say is that those of my own color should have more respect for themselves than to idle or loaf around the streets and levee, and steal from men of their own complexion who have worked hard. I hope that the colored people generally will endeavor to cultivate the good opinion of all without regard as to whether they are white or black. There are others besides black men in New Orleans who steal. Look at the First National Bank and the Bank of New Orleans." Why are not the owners of defaulting banks who rob by hundreds of thousands, put in the 'lock up with chicken thieves?' I shall preach on Sunday in the Second Baptist Church (colored) and invite the editor of the New Orleans *Times*, the late directors of the National Bank, and Jacob Barker to come and hear me."

—Ezra Cornell, who is now building a $400,000 mansion at Ithaca, New York, a few years since was raising "garden sass" for a living on the shores of Cayuga lake. Morse, telegraph and business fact have made the gardener a millionaire.

—Miss Stiles, a pretty Nashua, New Hampshire, girl of seventeen, is declining in appearance with great success.

—Love of smoking caused the death of W. C. McDowell, a Leavenworth lawyer, at St. Louis, last Tuesday. He was riding outside on the Southern Hotel coach to enjoy his segar, on his way to the depot, when, at the corner of Fifth and Poplar streets, the coach struck a rough place in the street, and Mr. McDowell was thrown from the top, striking on the ground, the wheels passed over him and injured him so severely that he died in a short time.

—The following occurs in a New Orleans letter to the Louisville *Courier*: "Phillip of Orleans—General Sheridan so-called—is to be seen dashing about generally, at all places and at all hours. He is very regular, however, in his office duties. At nine o'clock he has breakfasted, and his elegant coupe stands before the confiscated magnificent mansion, corner of Coliseum Place and Felicity road, now occupied by Philip, and before whose portals passes a dragoon sentry with drawn sabre. Philip of Orleans, generally accompanied by one of his aids, then steps into his coupe, and a pleasant ride of a mile brings him to his office at the military headquarters, corner of Camp street and Lafayette Square. Here Philip attends to and dispatches the local and State, and civil and military affairs of Louisiana and Texas. A bristling bayonet guards either door of entrance, and any quantity of mounted 'orderlies' are within call to carry dispatches and orders. Reports from various quarters, of a public and private nature, are examined, complaints and charges are listened to, and the office business generally summarily dealt with and dispatched."

A REMARKABLE STORY.

Statement of the Rev. Mr. Morrill, the Absconding New York Clergymen.

The Rev. Mr. Merrill, whose recent disappearance from Plattsburgh, New York, after being charged with most disreputable conduct in connection with a young lady in North Adams, Massachusetts, led many to suppose that he had committed suicide—a supposition strengthened by the fact that a portion of his clothes were found by the bank of the river in the vicinity of the town—has made his appearance in the West, and written a letter to the *Troy Times*, in which he relates his experience from the time he entered the ministry until the present. He says that ever since he commenced to preach, in 1848, he has been constantly in debt, and to this fact alone he charges all his troubles. He says:

In 1848 I left school at the request of several ministers, and went to Warren circuit to aid the preachers stationed upon that field. The circuit comprised six towns. I was a poor boy, but eighteen years old, had thin, poor clothes, and was over $100 in debt. A gentleman gave me a cast-off overcoat to keep me from suffering with the cold, and another gave me the use of a horse for part of the year. I hoped to be able to save enough to pay my debts and get me some clothes that year. But the other two ministers had families dependent upon them for support, and the people for the most part were poor, and it took all they could give to take care of them; so I worked through the year and received but $4 and my board. At the close of the year I was sent to another circuit, where I was compelled to buy a horse and carriage. I had no money, and ran into debt for these, and also for clothes to wear. At the end of this year I found that my income had been a trifle less than $100. Of course my debts remained unpaid. They began troubling me. I ought to have stopped preaching then and gone into some other business and paid my debts. But I was now engaged to be married, and my pride rose up against going and making an open acknowledgment that I must stop preaching and go to work to pay my debts. This was my first sad mistake. But others said I had better continue to preach; I would get better pay in the future. So I hoped, and so I believed. I was married, and made the best show I could for housekeeping. At the conference of 1851 I was appointed to Washington Mountain, Mass. With my wife and one child I went to my post. There I found no house to live in and nothing to keep horses with. There was no church, but an old store in which to preach. I went to work with a good heart, but troubled with my debts on every side. I sold my horse to help me to live. At the end of the year I went to the Conference, and reported a new church finished and paid for. I had received $400 salary. At the Conference I was removed to the Troy Conference in accordance with the provisions of a new disciplined. I was removed to Canada lines in Vermont. I had not one dollar to pay my expenses. I borrowed the money, took my sick wife with a babe but three weeks old in her weary arms, and far among strangers made our sad way. Here, too, I found a field of five towns to travel over and no means to buy a horse. Then I ought to have stopped preaching. But not a gentleman trusted me for a horse and carriage. Now I was in debt $600. My conscience told me I ought to go into some other business and pay my debts. But pride, and the ill-timed advice of friends, drove me back. This winter I was so thinly clad, and so exposed to the fearful cold of that mountain region, that my health gave way and sickness and expense followed. Two years of my eldest daughter was stricken down with hip-joint disease from which she has never recovered. For days and months we carried her in our arms. We left nothing undone which love could suggest or skill accomplish to gain relief, but all in vain. Now, I had not only debts overwhelming me with confusion, but a *living death* filling our hearts with the profoundest sorrow. Oh, the anguish of those days none can tell. Thus the days passed heavily and my burdens bowed me to the very dust. In 1861 I was appointed to the City of Albany. The gloom and horror of civil war were now coming upon the nation. For one year I performed the work of my ministry as faithfully as I knew how, and at the same time devoted my energies and influence to aid the war committees in sustaining public meetings and securing volunteers for the army. In 1862 I went with my regiment, the 177th New York, to the field of contest. I stayed as long as I could, and did my duty as well as I knew how. I had left my wife with seven helpless children to care for, and that I might do something for my country in her hour of trial and danger. This service had so increased my financial embarrassments that it seemed to me I must sink, break down and go distracted. At this time I made several attempts to get into business to relieve myself and pay my debts. Those who trusted me, felt hard because I did not pay them. I walked my native city or the open streets day after day, not knowing what to do. I preached as well as I could under such trials. I many times even contemplated suicide. But from this my whole moral nature revolted. I was not only cheating those whom I owed asked me for money, I would give them all I had, and promised them more as soon as I could get it. I ought to have lain aside all pride, and appealed to a generous public to help me. But I thought my family would feel disgraced and look upon themselves as paupers. So I hoped for better days and suffered on. My conscience meanwhile began to grow more and more joyous and worldly. I sought temporary relief in travel and society. I sought the more joyous and worldly persons for company. In 1864 I was stationed at North Adams. Here I found a generous and good people. I tried to serve them faithfully and well. Indeed, I worked beyond my strength. In a protracted meeting which I held there I was exhausted by day and by night for twenty nights in succession. My system became weak and over excited. My debts perfectly overwhelmed me at times. I sought the society of the young, and of those the most cheerful and joyous. Here I found there I visited most frequently. This gave occasion for talk. Some scandal soon started in connection with my name. But as God is true, I was not guilty of any impropriety with the most pure and virtuous society in preference to the more sober to drown my trouble of mind. I was proud and willful, and would not listen to the counsel of friends. By the end of this year I found that my debts were not materially suffered. As the last year drew to a close, my reputation was suffering more than I was at the time aware of. I was indiscreet. I was the delight of the ladies, with whom my name has been so sadly associated more frequently than I ought to have done. I did not only myself an injury, but the family also. But Gods knows I did not intend to injure Sesame. I was the idol of the choir, and members of the choir, and excellent singers. This served to furnish relief from the gloom and darkness which had settled down upon me. I always appeared cheerful. But it was all put on. I was miserable indeed. When on my way West, I met the lady whose name has been so unfortunately associated with my own in the most unexpected place. This gave occasion for that awful article which appeared in the *Times*, charging us with an elopement. When that article was published we were more than four hundred miles apart, and when it was handed to me and I read the article the last ray of light seemed to be extinguished. I was on my way home. Oh God! my mind wandered and my brain was on fire. I tried to pray. I wept and walked the boat. I returned to Troy and secured a retraction in the papers. But whatever paper I took in my hands from distant parts of the country, my eyes were horrified with the most extravagant and false statements in relation to me.

And I here desire to say, that no part of the blame or censure belonging to me for imprudence or wrong doing in this whole matter should be cast upon the young lady involved in this sad affair. I am older, and on my unrevered head let the blows of condemnation fall. I am to blame. Every fair-minded person will see that I now say and must be said to screen me or in any way help my case, further than as truth will do it. But as God is my judge, and as I expect to give a strict account at His bar in the last great day, for all I speak and do, and as I hope for acquittal when all men shall stand silent before God, so far as any crime is concerned with me, or any other being on earth, as far as I know, that young lady is as pure as the stars that shine upon her head by night, or the sun which lights her path by day.

He further says his troubles worried him so much he resolved to commit suicide, and actually made the attempt, but when in the water he thought of his wife and children, and he repented of his design. He then fled to the West, where he wrote to his family. The letter closes with a piteous appeal for charitableness and forgiveness.

Le Moniteur Universal, the official journal of the French empire, says: "Among the expositions of the American section which attract the greatest interest, it is necessary to specially mention the collection of weighing instruments, exhibited by the house of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., which has for a long time sustained a great reputation in this branch of manufactures. This collection embraces the most complete assortment of balances, from a single gramme to thirty thousand kilogrammes capacity. The same house manufactures scales capable of weighing five hundred thousand kilogrammes. These weighing instruments, universally used in America, are adapted to all the different systems of weights and measures in use in every country. This exposition deserves to be recommended to all our mechanics and farmers, and to everybody interested in perfect weighing instruments."

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DRY GOODS HOUSE

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Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the

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LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
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A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of

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PERSONAL.

IF FRANCIS SEGALE will call upon the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage, if he will call within DAY.

JOHN A. STRAIN,
112 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, July 26th.

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

I am now Printing, and will have ready for sale in a few days, complete title of

Bankrupt Blanks,

For the use of Attorneys and Resellers prepared in strict conformity to the NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED by His Honor WILSON MCCANDLESS, U. S. District Judge.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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POPLAR TIMBER

That will cut About 200,000 feet of lumber, which they are now prepared to manufacture to order, and deliver at Damascus Station, on the P., F. W. & C. R.R. They are also prepared to fill orders for

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At reasonable prices. Any person wishing further information will address

LEWIS

Daily Commercial

GOING ABROAD.

...he benefit of the numerous class that ...plate a foreign journey, we give the fol... by a writer in the *Tribune*:

...an try to see Europe for less than ...old. It is a boy's vagabond dream to ...th less. There is nothing admirable in ...rican crossing the sea in a steerage. un... does it by the compulsation of duty. If ...ced in scratching yourself through two ...of vermin and base company, measur... sailors if you are highminded enough to ...n the just avoidance of cabin passengers ...ldle your soul with with a contentedness ...cial degradation outlasting your whole ...road, you are not brave enough to be a ...in a foreign country, as you will be if ...sick, or are robbed, or chafing under ...overty stricken estate, burst in a fit of ...ncy and spend your little purse. I write ...oung men of whom a thousand burn... to abroad, have meditated what I do now ...my soul discourage, and to impress you ...s justice I admit what I would conceal, ...one can away from home and did this ...and I blush under its reminiscences, ...to the half a million Europeans who sub... the cramped terror of a ship's bottom ...r children's freedom! These seldom go ...gnish, third-class, and you American boy! ...e not spirited but wanting spirit to do it. ...t get out of money in Europe. You are ...niles from home. You probably will get ...ances, but you might not. That might ...will ruin mad. Do not see Paris in the ...ing. Let it be your good-by spectacle. ...s a sensuous, sensual, pocket-burning cap... lidding and beautiful and concentrated ...will rob of your taste for quieter haunts ...very threshold of your visit. You must ...pass through it; but pass, don't stop there ...ur return.

...n Havre to Paris costs you $5. Go ...Paris to Lyons for $11. Descend the Rhone ...amer for $6 to Marseilles. Take rail to ...or $5. Take diligence thence to Genoa, ...famed Comiche roads—Alps on one side ...rranean on the other—for $8. Go by ...ence to Milan for $4.

...straggle points of travel for the Conti... of Europe are Milan, Basle, Cologne. At ...of them you are within a day and a half ...r ship to America, and within $25, while ...n radiate from them to still further ...From Milan there are four routes back ...h the Alps to Paris, at average diligence ...of $9. The Mt. Cenis is the quickest; the ...thard is finest. Presume you choose the ...Your $9 carries you through the shorter of Switzerland to Basle; thence, for ...on reach Paris; or if you wish to go up ...hine, $7 will show you all of it, from Basle ...s bragged about, and land you at Cologne ...Cologne, $15 will carry you to Paris, or ...ill carry you to Amsterdam and show you ...ssential part of Holland and Belgium, and ...nd you in Paris.

...e, recommence for Marseilles. Fifteen ...u will put you to to Rome; $12 thence will ...you to Florence; as much more will take ...to Venice. From Venice you can go to ...a for $18, or back to Milan for $6. From ...to Vienna costs $25; from Vienna to Ber... $9; from Berlin to Paris, $25; from Paris to ...ndon, $15.

...ese lists are computed at first-class railway ...

Second-class carriages would take a ...off; but, except in Germany, the second-carriages run slower than the first, so that ...you gain in fare you lose in board. Be... traveling Americans have an interfraternal ...ny over each other. The smaller one's ...is the more he rivals his richer neighbor. ...e one argument against traveling with ...icans at all; people remember the longest ...which they saw with no heart to share their ...on. In the Summer time there are ex... from Paris which show you great ...of country for small fares. We went in ...from Paris to Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, ...t, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Delft, Haarlem, ...m, Leyden, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Dus... rf, Cologne, Aix-la-Chappelle, Liege, Na... etc., etc., back to Paris, for $21, and $10 ...e showed us all the caste-bred part of the ...o traveling first-class. You can make the ...of Switzerland even cheaper, leaving Paris ...xploring the whole country for even 70 ...s. The hotels that are the most audacious ...ptions are the French and Italian. If you ...modest traveler, always look in Italy for ...son Suisse; there is one in almost every ... There are two or three expensive hotels ...one must see as part of the wonders of ...pe. The *Grand* and the *Louvre* and the *Mirabeau* at Paris; the *Hotel du Nord* at ...gne; *Hotel de Ville* at Milan, *Barbesi* at ...e, *Angleterre* at Berlin, and *Russia* at Frank... There is a *Hotel de New York* at Florence; ...ington at Liverpool, and *Etats Unis* in Paris ...h may recommend themselves to exceed... patriotic Americans, not to mention the ...e l'Oncle Tom in Paris, whose title is a ...lity. Hotel bills, wherever you are, will ...out $1 a day, at a comfortable calcula...

Where do the Days Begin.

...lle day, which the sun brought us from East as it rose this morning, must have ...n somewhere. Could we fly westward ...a speed equal to the apparent motion of ...sun, starting at noon we should return here ...enty-four hours, having seen in the mean... neither moon nor eve, but noon only. ...yet in the while we must have entered upon ...er day of the week and month. For if we ...on Tuesday, though it had been noon every ...ute since, it is now Wednesday. It was ...day noon when we swept over the Sand... Islands, it was Wednesday noon when, a ...hours later, we passed the missionary sta... on the coast of China.

...he invisible line we passed between those ...e extends from pole to pole, mostly through ...Pacific Ocean. It is as crooked and as im...ant as a magnetic meridian. Its origin is ...orical, and its position is like that of a ...e meridian, arbitrary nor a subject of de... between nations. Now that a portion of ...line is about being moved, it may be timely ...udy it a little,

...ur days of the week and month came to us ...n western Asia traveling westward. It takes ...day, (the sun) an hour to pass fifteen de... longitude; four minutes of time to a degree. ...Then the sun (equinox) sets on Mount ...al it is still an hour high at a point fifteen ...rees further west, and at Boston, 109 degrees ...of Mount Sinai, it is still seven hours ...h.

...San Francisco, about 53 degrees further ...t, the sun has yet 10 hours 36 minutes to ...se; that is to say it is but half-past eight in ...morning.

...ustward the case is reversed. At Shanghai ...almost midnight at that instant, and the ...re day whose active duties are beginning in ...fornia is well nigh past. At Jeddo it ...nty minutes past midnight, and consequent... one that the next day has already begun. ...he Russian, journeying still further East ...ltka, has placed just half the circuit of the ...th between him and Palestine, and greets ...rising sun at the very instant it is setting ...re. But it is sunrise of the next day. Satur... evening in Judea is Sunday morning in ...a, though only Saturday morning at San ...ncisco. The Californian Jew has but to ...e a journey across the line 54 deg. 40 min., ...if his conscience be stiff enough and not too ...oked, he can have the luxury of keeping the ...e Sabbath with Christians.

...But the California Sabbath is moving in that ...e direction in these days. The week in ...ich our authorities take possession of Alaska ...be one of eight full days. But the year of ...Russian settlers will be shortened notwith...nding. For the Greek church uses the old ...le, and to change to the new they must drop ...ve days, making the year 1867 to consist ...nt 358, calling the Sabbath, which Chris... have brought us from the East, the occi... tal Sabbath, and that which they carried ...ward the oriental we see that these have ...herto met at the line between Russia and ...tish America, and here the days have begun ...e Eastermost point of this is about 180 deg... st. So the Russians carried their Sabbath ...degrees east of half way round the earth ...m the holy sepulchre where it began. But ...n it relates to East Cape about one hun... and seventy degrees east, and, therefore, ...nds excepted, extends but three-eighths around ...globe. Now for the first time the line be...ngenital and occidental reckoning touches, ...land. It comes down from the North Pole ...r the meridian of 169 degrees west, due south ...Behring Straits and thence bending south... beyond. At the Island the westermost of ...United States, west also of the Sandwich ...ands, and even, (unless the Secretaries of ...American Board be mistaken) west of the ...oenian Islands. It then bends sharply east... ..., leaving to the west not only New Zealand ...also the Society Islands, christianized by ...English passing the Cape of Good Hope. It ...ves Juan Fernandes to the west, but it ...not easy to know on which side of Easter ...and it passes. Thence it goes unquestioned ...the South Pole.

...t is not a little curious that this significant ...e is wholly ignored by some, if not all our ...t works on geography. Thos. Colton's the ...st of late, takes no notice of the Oriental Sab... in Russian America.—*By Rev. I. P. Hu...*

The Power Behind the Turkish Throne.

The Paris correspondent of the *Court Journal* ...es this curious bit of gossip: The Sultan's ...gela has arrived from Marseilles to assist at ...e preparations made for his private accommo... tion, and has suggested improvements, which ...re, of course, immediately attended to. This ...y, although never very handsome, and no ...nger very young, is considered the real Light ...the Harem, as it is by her own brilliant intel... that the Sultan is guided in all things. The ...ct country which gave the lady birth is a ...stery. Her mastery of languages is so perfect ...ed with foreigners without being suspected ...of all to Madame——. Wise in her gen... tion, too, she has adopted the Bosphorus ...st as the place best fitted to hold her secret ...ferences with his Highness. The Sultan's ...ance rows out *de large*, and is soon met by a ...all unpretending little cockle-shell, and the ...dendid rowers, all covered with brilliant col... ed stuffs and cloth of gold, lay upon their ...rs, while the little caique, with its modest ...ir of rowers, comes alongside, and then sweet ...ndyms are interchanged, and from beneath ...e lady's vail much information is given con... ing the English ambassador and the French ...d the Porte's wife and the Pasha's daughter ...d M. de Lesseps and the Suez canal, and the ...ssian scheme to visit the copper mines in ...ntoli, all that behoves his Highness to learn ...s whispered to the attendant and when the little ...ique slowly steers away, and the brilliant ...e darts across toward Dolma Batche, enough ...owledge has been imbibed to g..t the State ...p safely over the breakers for that day at ...st. The Sultan would as soon venture into ...e jaws of the Western lion without a copy of ...e Koran as without his fair adviser, and what ...s strange is the influential idea of his being pe... ...ctly right in decision.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

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All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaint.—The insidious and destructive effects of this pill on the system as a specific for this disease, is now entirely superseded by those of these mild, antiseptic and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, biliousness, heart-burn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

SELECT BASKET PIC NIC,

Sons of Temperance,

PITTSBURGH DIVISION NO. 42.

A Select Pic Nic will be given by the above well known organization on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st,

AT MONITOR GROVE.

A Special Train will leave Allegheny Depot, at 8 A. M., returning at 6 P. M. Also, Excursion Trains every hour.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Division, or of the following Committee of Arrangements:

John D. Bailey, F. E. Rinehart, Geo. S. Swartz, Chas. Stocks, James M'Lain, Henry Miner, George M'Lain, A. Q. Casselbury, C. L. Magee, William F. M'Laughlin, R. A. Cameron, H. D. M'Gaw, T. H. Richards, E. P. Long, Mrs. C. W. McHenry, Mrs. Geo. S. Swartz, Mrs. Otis B. Childs, Mrs. N. Conklin, Mrs. E. B. Rinehart, Miss Mary Bigelow, Mrs. A. Q. Casselbury, Mrs. Wm. J. Carson, Mrs. T. H. Richards, Miss Acrie E. Benner, Miss Mary A. Cain, Miss Mattie Liggett, Miss H. M. Gillespie, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Sadie Alexander, Miss A. Breckenridge, Miss Laura Robson, Miss Maggie Miller, Miss E. Allender.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I real by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CARPETS,

NEW PATTERNS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.

A FULL LINE OF

Straw Mattings,

PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS IN

CARPETS,

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN

LACE CURTAINS,

AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,

Cabinet Organs and Melodeons

AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.

First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards. Superior MELODEONS from $50 upwards. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS.

TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.

CHAS. S. BARR. HERMAN T. KNARR. WM. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNARR & BUETTLER,

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 St. Clair Street.

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS,

AND

Musical Goods Generally.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

IN STORE,

75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.

STURGEON BROS.,

303 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

ANOTHER GREAT AUCTION SALE—

THE LAST OF THE SEASON,

AT

Shaffer's Carriage Bazaar,

DIAMOND ALLEY,

NEAR LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

The last sale of the season will take place on WEDNESDAY, August 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The entire stock will be closed out regardless of cost, consisting of a large, handsome and well selected stock of Carriages, Buggies, Road Wagons, &c., both city and Eastern make. Also, a large assortment of harness of all kinds. All who wish anything in this line will do well to call and examine this stock, as they will be sold more cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else in the State. Sale Positive at 10 o'clock A. M.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auctioneers.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. ERSKINE M'CLELLAND. I. C. VANHOOK.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS and SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, including a large and miscellaneous assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively for Cash.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d*

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of John Rhodes, Esq., on the corner of Western avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny city.

This is a large double house; forty-five feet front, with extensive and commodious back buildings, in perfect order and condition, containing all the conveniences which could be desired, and with a wide verandah running the full length of its front.

The grounds are tastefully laid out, ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and flowers, and embrace an excellent garden containing an abundance of grapes and other fruits.

On the premises are, also, substantial and roomy Brick Stables, well built and conveniently arranged. The whole lot is 219 feet in front on Western avenue, by 278 feet in depth on Bidwell street, and will be sold, either as a whole, or in three portions. One lot 85 front, on the corner of Bidwell street, facing that on which is the House and Stable, and the other two lots being, each, 67 feet front, on the avenue, running back 278 feet to an alley.

For particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY,

Attorneys-at-Law,

No. 80 Fourth street.

N. B.—Parties desiring to visit the premises with a view of purchasing can apply as above ed to obtain permission of TIERNAN & HAY.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long, by 40 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements, 36 Spindles each; one Spinning Mule, one containing 336 spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery suitable for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three more machines in the Factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

(1f Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works.")

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the Exchange or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK

AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold,

Titles Examined by competent Attorney,

Conveyances Made.

The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.

ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE PARTY EMPLOYING ME.

A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as of reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.

GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,

76 FIFTH STREET,

(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 71 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. McALPIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants,

IN EASTERN AND WESTERN

PRODUCE,

FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE, OATS, HAY, FEED, POTATOES, APPLES, ONIONS, POULTRY, GAME, &c., &c.

NO. 337 LIBERTY STREET.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

REFERENCES,

H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GORDON, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. P. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. eod*

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY

SPENCER & M'KAY,

Malsters and Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

WALL PAPERS.

JULY 1st, 1867.

New Styles for Town and Country Houses on and after date will be sold at

REDUCED PRICES.

W. P. MARSHALL,

87 WOOD STREET.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &c.

REYMER & BROS.,

NO. 126, 128, 128½ WOOD ST.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

Spiced Salmon in Cans,
French Peas in Cans,
Champignons,
Fine Salad Oils,
Preserve Ginger,
Dry Conserve Ginger,
Guava Jelly, Cox's Gallatin,
Egg Pickles, Chow Chow & Piccalilly,
Fine Family Chocolate,
Bakers' Brooma and Cocoa,
Worcestershire and Harvey Sauce,
Mushroom and Walnut Catsup,
Sapsago and Pine Apple Cheese,
Dry Durham Mustard in Bottles,
French Mustard, India Currie Powder,
Tarragon Vinegar, Spanish Olives,
French Capers, Tamarinds in Bottles,

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126, 128 and 128½ WOOD STREET.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

Cor. Diamond and Union St.

OPPOSITE BRAVO'S GROCERY STORE.

TEAS,

TEAS,

TEAS.

COFFEES,

COFFEES,

COFFEES.

WE HAVE NO OPPOSITION.

Prices THIRTY PER CENT. LOWER than any Grocery House in the city.

Great American Tea Co.

OPPOSITE BRAVO'S.

COR. DIAMOND AND UNION STREET.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

10,000 LBS. EXTRA S. C. CAN. HAMS;
20,000 LBS. SHOULDERS;
10 000 LBS. CLEAR SIDES;
10,000 LBS. RIBBED SIDES;
5,000 LBS. S. C. CAN. DRIED BEEF.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH SPICES,

COMMON AND FANCY SOAPS,

Goshen Cheese.

DRIED FRUITS, &c.

RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,

345 LIBERTY STREET.

SUNDRIES.

30 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes N. R. Cheese;
50 boxes Hand-Made Cheese;
3 cars Potatoes, bbls and sacks;
3,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 pounds Dried Apples;
50 cases Can Fruit;
10 cases Champagne Cider;
5 bbls Hominy.

Arriving, in store and for sale by

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

NO. 360 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,)

Nos. 221 & 223 COR. LIBERTY & IRWIN STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Brandy, Wine, Gin and Old Rye Whisky,

And Sole Agent in Pittsburgh for the sale of the celebrated White HENKELL & CO.'s Hock and Moselle, in the Rhine, MOET & CHANDON, in Epernay, France, and KIENZLING FRERES, in Bordeaux, France, to which he respectfully invites the attention of dealers and others in want of Champagnes.

The following choice brands are now in store.

BRANDENBURG FRERES' Rose, Margaux, Chateau La Rose, Chateau Lafitte, Chateau Margaux, H't Sauternes, Chateau Sauternes, Lafour Blanche and Yquem.

HENKELL & CO.'S Laubenheimer, Hierstein, Hochheim, Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling Hockheimer, Sparkling Scharsberg.

MOET & CHANDONS' Via Imperial, green seal, Verzenay, Epernay.

Also, Burgundy Chablis, Chambertin, etc., etc.

Brandenburg Freres Superior Olive Oil.

☞A liberal discount made to the trade.

EDWARD HEAZLETON,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,

East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,

Dealer in CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

DEALER IN

TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55 N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

JONAS R. BUTTERFIELD.....GILBERT M. M'MASTER
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

M'Master, Gazzam & Butterfield,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH.

Office, 98 GRANT ST., opposite the Cathedral. 7ut

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Of all kinds, including

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.

Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS. DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.

ALSO,

ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS furnished at lowest New York prices.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

167 FIRST STREET

Opposite Monongahela House.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,

Gilt Cornices,

Vestibule Lace,

Worsted Damask,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Black Silks,

Fine Lawns,

Plain and Printed Percales.

Plain and Printed Marseilles,

CHECKS AND TICKINGS,

COTTONADES AND

FARMERS' LINEN,

FINE AND HEAVY

FLANNELS,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings,

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,

MOSQUITO NETTING,

Hosiery and Notions,

AT

LOWEST NETT PRICES.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JUST OPENED,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's.

19 FIFTH STREET,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING

RIBBONS,

SPRING SHADES OF THE BEST

Kid Gloves.

"STAR" SHIRTS,

BEST PAPER COLLARS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"SS" Kid Glove, $1 10 Per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the Gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,

Brown Sheetings,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

TICKINGS,

STRIPES, TWEEDS,

CASSIMERES,

PRINTS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

NEW GOODS.

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.,

WILL OPEN THIS WEEK,

A STOCK OF

Selected Standard Goods

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT

REDUCED PRICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES,

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

77 and 79 Market Street

All the Latest Shapes in HATS and BONNETS. All Widths and Shades TRIMMINGS and BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ROSES, AND WREATHS, CRAPES, ILLUSIONS, SILK, LACES, DOTTED NETS, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED RATES.

Ladies and Misses' GAUZE UNDERWEAR, PARASOLS, Beaded and Plain Silk, and Cotton SUN UMBRELLAS, LINEN AND PALM FANS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS and BELTING.

We are still making a specialty of HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRT.

A new stock BUGLE FRINGES and TRIMMINGS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving.

We invite the attention of WHOLESALE CASH BUYERS to our stock, which is at all times large and well assorted.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bend)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:30 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac...	5:30 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

HABLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after JUNE 9, 1867, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:30 a m	Mail & No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall St. No. 1	1:30 a m	Mail Train	9:30 a m
Brinton No. 3	7:30 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 4	8:30 a m	Cincinnati Express	11:30 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	11:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	10:00 a m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	3:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 1	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Fast Line	10:30 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig'nt	10:35 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. Superior Sleeping Cars on all trains daily except Sunday.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 4:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 5:40 p. m.

For further information, apply to

W. H. BROWN, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk on Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

	Arrive.	Depart.
Sharpsburg No. 1	6:25 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpsburg No. 2	11:30 a m
Sharpsburg No. 3	1:25 p m	Express	2:00 p m
Freeport No. 3	3:45 p m	Harmarsville	3:50 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmarsville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No. 4	7:30 a m

Also, two trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 3:40 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 5:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations mentioned on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 28 St. Clair street, near Suspension

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

BEING GRADED.—Long alley, in the Third Ward, Allegheny, is being graded to a level with Chestnut street.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTAL FUND.—James Park, Jr., Esq., Treasurer of the Soldiers' Monumental Fair, requests parties having claims against the fund to present them immediately for payment.

BARGE RACE.—A six-oared barge race will take place over the Allegheny course to-morrow afternoon, between the Keystone Barge Club, of Birmingham, and the Drennan Barge Club, of Allegheny, for a purse of three hundred dollars.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.—On the 4th of July, 37,724 passengers were carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad, without injury to a single passenger. This fact is as good as a volume of testimony to the admirable management of the Pennsylvania Central.

PROPOSED PASSENGER RAILWAY.—It is said that a number of the citizens of Pipetown, and of the south side of the Monongahela, are about forming a company to construct a passenger railway from Brownstown to Pittsburgh, by way of the upper or covered bridge and Second street.

THIGH FRACTURED.—A boy aged about eight years, son of Mr. Shaffer, grocer, residing on Chestnut street, Allegheny, fell out of a wagon on Tuesday evening, striking the ground with such force as to fracture his thigh. He was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Emmerling.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race took place at Limetown on Wednesday, between John Jenkins and Wm. Shields, for a purse of twenty dollars. The race was quite an exciting one, and attracted a large crowd. The distance run was four hundred yards. Jenkins beating his opponent two yards.

ACCIDENT IN ALLEGHENY.—Officer Samuel Irwin, Constable of the First Ward, Allegheny, met with a severe accident on Wednesday afternoon. He was walking down the steps in the railroad tunnel, in the First Ward, when he tripped and fell down three or four steps, fracturing his thigh. He is now lying at his residence under medical treatment.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to enjoy a quiet evening drive, should visit the pleasant retreat of Mr. George McCune, at Woodville, about six miles from the city, either by the Mansfield plank road or Washington turnpike. Mr. McCune is prepared to entertain visitors on the shortest notice and in the best style.

ACCIDENT OF A. V. R. R.—The freight train going north, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was thrown off the track near Rosston, on Monday last, resulting in the smashing up of several cars, and throwing one or two into the river. A Saltsman by the name of Alfred Hawk had his collar-bone broken, and another young man was also somewhat injured.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday evening last, resulting in the instant death of Joseph W. Myers, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Summerhill, Cambria county, and a prominent citizen of that place. It appears that he was walking along the track, and seeing a freight train approaching, stepped off the track to let it pass. In doing so he did not observe that a freight train was coming down, and unfortunately took a position so near to the track of the descending train that he was struck on the back of the head by its engine and instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending July 21st, 1867, as reported by Dr. A. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, was twenty-three. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever, one; consumption, two; dropsy, one; disease of bowels, one; cholera infantum, eight; congestion of brain, two; spasms, two; teething, one; gastro enteritis, one; unknown, two; debility, one; congestion of lungs, one. Of the above there were, under one year, fifteen; from one to two, two; from two to five, one; from twenty to thirty, three; from thirty to forty, two. Males, nine; females fourteen. White, twenty-one; colored, two. Total, twenty-three.

REPAIRS AT LOCK NO. 4.—Referring to the repairs of Pool No. 4, on the Monongahela river, the Monongahela City *Republican* says: Lock No. 4 is being repaired, slowly, however, owing to the difficulty of drawing sufficient water from No. 3 Pool. This must be accomplished through the outlet furnished by the wicker gates, at No. 3, and the recent rains have supplied the Pool so fast as the Navigation Company have been able to draw off the water. It is not probable that navigation will be resumed before the first of September, nor any transportation supplied other than that furnished by the Petrolia, a light-draught boat that is now daily lying in Pittsburgh, leaving this city every morning at five o'clock.

COMPLIMENTARY TO A PITTSBURGH STUDENT.—The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, in its account of the distribution of prizes at the Hamilton College Commencement, says that Mr. David Riddle Breed, of Pittsburgh, a graduate of the class of '67, carried off the honors in the Kingsley Prize Debate, and adds: "We are of the opinion that, for solid benefit to students, the Kingsley Prize Debate will out rank all others in the gift of the institution." At the culmination of the commencement exercises, Mr. Breed delivered a rhetorical oration on "the Oratory of the Apostle Paul." The *Herald* says: "Mr. Breed very deservedly ranks as one of the clearest writers and graceful speakers of his class. The eloquence of Paul was proved to be of the highest order; it could not be less, radiating, as it did, from a firm belief in the principles of the Cross."

Election of Teachers.

The Board of Directors of the Fifth Ward Public School, this city, have elected the following teachers, to serve for the ensuing year: Principal, Andrew Burtt; Grammar Department, Miss Jennie Ralston, Miss Mary McCreight, Miss Maggie McCreight, Miss Rebecca Munn, Mrs. J. I. Tou; Intermediate Department, Miss Annie McClelland, Miss Hannah Brookes, Miss Hester Munn, Miss Rose McCleary; Primary Department, Miss Maggie Dickson, Miss Lizzie Lees, Miss Maggie Scott, Ella Hamilton, Mrs. A. A. Hoey, Miss Lizzie King and Miss Mollsea Burtt.

The following teachers have been elected by the Board of Directors of the Lawrenceville schools, to serve for the ensuing term: Principal, S. F. Patterson. First Ward School—Assistant Principal, Miss Louisa Ahlborne; Grammar Department, Miss Anna McLaughlin; Intermediate Department, Misses Mould and David; Primary Department, Misses Ewing and Garrett. Second Ward (Hatfield) School—Assistant Principal, Miss McCandless; Grammar Department, Miss Nixon; Intermediate Department, Miss Annie De Knight; Primary Department, Room No. 2, Miss Ella Hanna; No. 4, Miss Ida Haller: No. 5, Miss Annie Frothy, No. 6, Miss Nannie Black.

Washington and Jefferson Colleges

The Annual Commencement of Washington and Jefferson Colleges will be held in the borough of Washington on Thursday, August 1st. The Literary exercises of the occasion will commence on Tuesday evening. The following is the programme:

Tuesday evening, July 30th, 7½ o'clock, P. M., Sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry, and the Students' Christian Association, by the Rev. John Gillespie, A. M., of East Liberty.

Wednesday, July 31st, 9 o'clock, A. M., Reunion of Literary Societies in their respective Halls. Ten o'clock, A. M., Meeting of Alumni. Eleven o'clock, A. M., Historical Address before the Jefferson class of 1857, by the Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D. D., of Baltimore. Four o'clock, P. M., Anniversary Address before the Literary Societies, by the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., of Philadelphia. Eight o'clock, P. M., President's Reception and Alumni Reunion.

Thursday, August 1st, 9 o'clock, A. M., Commencement addresses by members of the graduating class, Masters' Orations and the Presidents Baccalaureate. Three o'clock, P. M., Historical address before the Washington class of 1841, by the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Ample arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the Department of the College located at Canonsburg, the Alumni and the friends of the Institution generally.

Knights Templar at Meadville.

The Northwestern Commandery, No. 25, of the Orders of Masonic Knighthood, was constituted in Meadvillson Monday last, in due and regular form by the following officers, Right Eminent Sir Knight James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh, as Grand Commander; Sir Thomas Davage as Deputy Grand Commander; Sir Jno. W. Carroll, Generalissimo; Sir John Evans, Captain General; Sir Isaac Whittle., Prelate; Sir George Glass, Sen. Warden; Sir George Neeld, Jr. Warden; Sir Charles A. George Neeld, Jr. Warden; Sir Charles A. Cotton, Recorder; Sir Charles W. Batchelor, Treasurer; Sir W. R. Sipking, Warden; Sir L. W. Smith, Standard Bearer; Sir D. M. Watt, Sword Bearer; Sir C. F. Porter, Sentinel.

The following Sir Knights were duly installed as officers of the Northwestern Commandery, in their respective stations: Sir E. Dick, Eminent Commander; Sir S. M. Hoover, Generalissimo; Sir William C. Hay, Captain General; Sir S. J. Thomas, Prelate; Sir B. F. Porter, Senior Warden; Sir F. H. Foster, Junior Warden; Sir T. B. Lashells, Treasurer; Sir E. D. Draper, Recorder; Sir H. F. Coit, Standard Bearer; Sir E. G. Whiteside, Sword Bearer; Sir G. C. Porter, Warder.

There were forty Sir Knights from Pittsburgh, and also a number of visiting Sir Knights from the other places. After the installation ceremonies were over, the Sir Knights were formed in procession at five P. M., in front of their hall, clothed in full regalia, and accompanied with a band of music, marched through some of the principal streets. They made a brilliant display, and presented an imposing appearance.

Allegheny Councils.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City, was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present—Messrs. Brahm, Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Dill, Hanna, Horn, Harper, Ingham, McDonald, McNeil, Reed, Smith, Slagel, Windsor, Zoller.

In the absence of the President, Mr. D. L. Smith was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

NEW WATER PIPE.

Mr. McDonald presented a petition from residents of the First and Second Wards, requesting that a water main be laid on Taggart street. Read and referred to the Committee on Water.

NEW GAS LAMPS.

The report of the committee on Gas was presented by Mr. McDonald, recommending the erection of fourteen public gas lamps in the Third Ward. The report was read and adopted.

Mr. Cutler offered a resolution providing for the erection of public gas lamps on Park street, between Grant and Sturgeon streets. Referred to Committee on Gas.

GENERAL GRANT ENGINE HORSE CASE.

The committee of conference appointed at last meeting to confer in regard to the action of Select Council, in instructing the Committee on Engines to enter satisfaction in the case of C. C. Smith *vs.* the General Grant Fire Company, on the payment of three hundred dollars and cost of suit, reported in favor of concurring with the action of Select Council. The report was accepted and adopted.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Mr. O'Neil offered a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have the obstructions placed on South Canal street by the Western Pennsylvania railroad company removed immediately.

Mr. Slagle, in explanation of the resolution, stated that the Railroad Company had taken possession of a portion of the streets in the upper part of the city, and placed fences thereon. The right of the company to the property was disputed, and the resolution was intended to give the company an opportunity to prove their title, in case they were able to do so.

Mr. McNeil said Duquesne borough had taken similar action, and the Railroad Company had not been able to show any title to the property in dispute.

Mr. Megraw did not think it proper for the city to involve itself in an expensive lawsuit for the benefit of a few individuals.

Mr. Dill moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, with power to act. Adopted.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution donating one of the desks formerly in use in the Council Chambers to the Friendship Hose Company. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Danver, English, Hall, Hillerich, Irwin, Mothersell, Myler, McCormick, J. C. Patterson, A. Smith, A. D. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas, and McBrier, President.

On motion the minutes of the last meeting were adopted without being read.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Mr. Irwin presented a remonstrance from the citizens of the Second ward against the opening of Rebecca street. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hall presented a petition from residents on Jefferson street, asking that a water pipe be laid on said street. Referred to Committee on Water.

A petition, asking for the opening and grading of a street from Federal to Fourth street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition asking that a portion of East Lane be paved. This was referred to the Committee on Streets.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engines, in reference to the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The report, which spoke highly of the working of the telegraph, was accepted.

Mr. Smith, from the Finance Committee, presented a resolution in reference to the above report, authorizing the Controller to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of Gamewell, Kennard & Co., for $12,000 in Water Improvement Bonds, and for $240 in Cash, in payment for erecting the Fire Alarm Telegraph. The report was accepted and resolution adopted.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

Mr. Smith presented a communication from the Controller, in reference to the payment of certain outstanding debts for advertising contracted by the Park Improvement Commission. A resolution authorizing the payment of the bills was read three times and passed.

WATER PIPE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution authorizing the laying of three hundred feet of water pipe on Sedgwick street, which had been referred in C. C. to Water Committee with power to act, and which S. C. had concurred in. After considerable discussion on the subject by Thomas Hall and others, S. C. rescinded former action and concurred with C. C.

CHANGING NAMES OF STREETS.

A resolution previously adopted in C. C., changing the name of Chestnut street, Fifth ward, (Manchester) to Juniata street, was taken up and concurred in.

A resolution stating that when it became necessary to change the name of a street on account of another having the same name, that the larger street should retain its former name. It was referred to the Committee on Surveys.

WATER PIPES ON OHIO AVENUE.

A resolution, adopted in C. C., instructing the Water Committee to report to Councils, the cost per foot of laying the water pipe on Ohio avenue, Fifth ward, when completed, was next taken up, and after a lengthy discussion was laid on the table.

GRADES IN THE NEW DISTRICTS.

Mr. Myler, from the Street Committee, presented a communication from the City Regulator, in regard to grades and drainage in Manchester and vicinity. He recommended certain Changes as absolutely necessary. Accompanying this communication were drawings exhibiting the proposed changes.

Mr. Motherall presented a remonstrance from citizens of the Fifth and Sixth wards against the proposed change of grades. The subject was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Hall, Mothersell, Myler and others. Those in favor of the remonstrance alleged that the proposed change of grade would leave some of the houses with their front doors sixteen feet above the streets.

A. D. Smith moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. John Brown moved as an amendment that the drawings be left at the Regulator's office until the next meeting of Councils. The amendment was accepted, and the matter carried.

GRADE OF RIVER STREET.

Mr. Myler offers a resolution authorizing the Street Committee to report an ordinance fixing the width of the sidewalks on Ridge street at fifteen feet. Referred to Street Committee.

Council then adjourned.

The Temperance Movement in Tarentum.

At a meeting of the friends of temperance, held in the Methodist Protestant Church of Tarentum, on Friday evening last, Mr. J. A. Miller was called to the Chair, and Mr. James Dickey appointed Secretary. After which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our village and vicinity have been for about three years without any licensed house to sell intoxicating liquors, and as the result has been, beneficial to the morals and good order of the same; and knowing that the curse of God is pronounced, not only against the distiller, but against also the man "that giveth its neighbor drink," including thereby the seller, the agent, *who authorizes him to sell, and the man who knowingly votes for such an officer;* and

WHEREAS, License has been granted in this village and vicinity contrary to the expressed wishes of a large majority of our citizens, therefore

Resolved, That we wholly disapprove of the conduct of the officials who granted said license, and cannot and will not support him at the coming election.

Resolved, That we invite the temperance men of Allegheny county to co-operate with us in this matter, and that we be called upon to support temperance and promote the cause of temperance.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this meeting that a *independent temperance candidate* for the office of County Commissioner should be put in nomination and that we invite the friends of temperance throughout the county to unite in securing the nomination of a *thorough temperance man* for the office of County Commissioner, irrespective of party politics.

Resolved, That Mr. V. Evans, James Dickey, J. Hall, Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. Mr. Hamilton and J. N. Dunn, be appointed a committee to correspond with the leading temperance men of the county with a view to the carrying out of the above resolutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the secular and religious papers of the county.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

J. A. MILLER, President.
JAS. DICKEY, Secretary.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.)

WIFE DESERTION.

A man named James Kane was arrested in the First Ward, Allegheny, on Saturday, by officer Campbell, on oath, for deserting his wife. He was taken to the lock-up, where he yet remains awaiting a hearing.

(Before Alderman McMasters.)

FINALLY ARRESTED.

A man named Joseph Dorsey was arrested yesterday on a charge of malicious miscief, preferred by Cox. O'Neil. The information was made last November, but Johnson escaped at the time and was only lately captured. He was taken before the jury and upon their return was taken into custody. He had a hearing, which resulted in his being held to bail for $500, at court.

(Before Alderman Morrow.)

ABSCONDMENT.

Mrs. Harriet Wilson this day made an information against her husband, John Wilson *alias* John McCleary, for abandonment. She alleges that about eight weeks ago he came to her residence, but shortly afterwards deserted her, residing for her support on prostitution.

Before Alderman Robinson, of Allegheny.)

FINALLY COMMITTED.

Thomas Gorman, who was arrested on a charge of larceny, committed on the premises of Mr. Hoffman, on Federal street, Allegheny, on Monday last, which resulted in his being committed to jail for trial, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

(Before Alderman Strain.)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Sands lodged an information yesterday against John Durant, George Durant, Lawrence Hoffnagle and Henry H. Foley, for aggravated assault and battery. The parties reside in Robinson township, and the prosecutor alleges that on the 13th inst., the defendants attacked him, and unjustifiably fined him during his eye so bad that it was feared he would lose that organ. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

FALSE PRETENSES.

Henry Meyer, of the firm of Anderson & Meyer, coaling dealers on Smithfield street, made an information against Thomas M'Mahon, charging him with having obtained from him, in December last, clothing to the value of ninety dollars, by false and fraudulent representations. A warrant was issued, and the defendant arrested. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

A House in the Ninth Ward Entered by Burglars.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a house belonging to Mrs. Raney, No. 928 Penn street, in the Ninth Ward, was entered by two burglars named John Wilkinson and John Rosegalis, both residing in that neighborhood. A well, both residing in that neighborhood. A well, both residing in that neighborhood. A well